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Nelson Mandela dancing with his ANC supporters Monday night in Johannesburg before delivering his election victory speech.

## Mandela Claims Victory: South Africa 'Free at Last'

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela, accepting victory in South Africa's founding democratic election, urged South African blacks to proclaim themselves "Free at last!" as President Frederik W. de Klerk said he was handing his office to "a man of destiny."

Hundreds of thousands of joyous blacks immediately took to the streets in downtown Johannesburg and in townships all over the country, singing and dancing in celebration of the end of more than three centuries of white minority rule in South Africa.

The transfer of power was symbolic and rhetorical, since less than half of the nearly 23 million votes cast in last week's election have been counted.

But with the African National Congress assured of at least 62 percent of the vote and a commanding majority in the new Parliament, South Africans seemed to treat Mr. de Klerk's concession of defeat and Mr. Mandela's acceptance of victory — both televised nationally — as a signal to the end of their long and painful liberation struggle.

Mr. Mandela, the head of the ANC, extended an offer of reconciliation to his former adversaries, commending the security forces for laying the foundation for a free and fair election, urging his political rivals to work for national unity and declaring that South Africans were "one people."

"This is a democracy," he declared. "I hold out my hand to friendship and ask all of you to join and tackle the problems that face us. An ANC government will serve all of the people, not just members of the ANC."

Acknowledging the ANC's apparent electoral defeat in the western Cape Province and in the predominantly Zulu Natal region, Mr. Mandela said he accepted those losses as a mandate of democracy.

"We had a good fight, but now is the time to heal old wounds and build a new South Africa," he said. He was referring to the bitter and often bloody struggle in Natal between the ANC and Chief Mangosuthu Buthe's Inkatha Freedom Party.

As supporters cheered and wept with joy, Mr. Mandela said now was "the time for celebration" and "for South Africans to join together to celebrate the birth of democracy."

But as he often does, the 75-year-old liberation leader briefly revealed his disciplinary side, urging his followers to celebrate peacefully, respectfully and with restraint to show that they have "the responsibility to serve in government."

He also urged them to "go back to your jobs tomorrow morning," and pledged that the ANC leadership, too, would be "back at our desks and ready to take on our tasks to tackle the problems" facing the new government.

Mr. Mandela's symbolic proclamation of the moment of freedom for blacks long oppressed by the apartheid system of racial separation that was enforced for 46 years by the National Party was underscored by the ANC national chairman, Thabo Mbeki, who noted that Corretta Scott King, the widow of the U.S. civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., had just entered the ballroom.

Mr. Mbeki gently chided Mr. Mandela, telling him he should have extended his proclamation by quoting Mr. King fully: "Free at last, free at last. Thank God Almighty, we are free at last."

For his part, Mr. de Klerk, in a concession speech to several hundred supporters at his campaign headquarters outside of Pretoria three hours earlier, also celebrated freedom.

"After so many centuries, we will finally have a government which represents all South Africans," he said. "After so many centuries, all South Africans are free."

Mr. de Klerk said Mr. Mandela had "walked a long road and now stands at the top of the hill." An ordinary man might rest on his accomplishments, he added, but "a man of destiny" knows that beyond one hill lies another.

"As he contemplates the next hill, I hold out my hand to Mr. Mandela in friendship and cooperation," said Mr. de Klerk, who, under South Africa's interim constitution, will become first deputy president under Mr. Mandela.

While pledging to work with the ANC government for national reconciliation and reconstruction, Mr. de Klerk said he would also try to make his party the largest in the country.

## For the Election Judge, Lots of Stretching to Do

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Judge Johann Krieger casually uses the word "breakdown" to describe the election he is running.

He concedes that many ballots never left the warehouse, that polling places failed to open, that ballot boxes were stuffed "to a significant degree," that voting places often had no impartial monitors and that some election officials were partisan, if not crooked.

But there is no doubt in South Africa that within a few days he will baptize the new democracy by pronouncing the required four-word benediction — "substantially free and fair" — over the results.

"From the outset the commission had no illusions that it could mount a really effective election," the judge said Monday during an intermission from the crises that still beset the counting of votes. "It is an Africa-style election. It is not to be measured by European or North American standards. What we're trying to do is put together a credible test of the will of the people."

In the end, he said, it is less important whether the election was really free and fair than whether people accept the outcome as a national verdict on their future.

Judge Krieger, 63, is a former trial lawyer and human rights advocate with a reputation for fierce independence, dry wit, flashes of arrogance, and, in his work on the appeals court, a somewhat greater devotion to the spirit of the law than its letter.

"If it is manifest in a given situation that the rules ought to be stretched because that would do justice, yes, that's my approach," he said Monday in his office at the Independent Electoral Commission. "And I've applied it here."

To his critics, who have proliferated during the chaos of voting and counting, Judge Krieger is an imperious figure and a bad manager. The vote-counting confusion has probably not enhanced his prospects for an appointment to the new constitutional court, although lawyers say he remains one of the top candidates.

Foreign observers and some candidates say that in his determination to validate the

election he has blinked at irregularities that did not affect the overall outcome but could have cost smaller parties seats in the new Parliament.

"It was just chaotic from the word go," fumed Tony Leon, a leader of the liberal Democratic Party. "The things that could have gone wrong with this election didn't — violence, murder, mayhem," he added. "But then to be let down by a process that was so Fifth World is a disgrace."

Dennis Davis, a law professor who helped draft the charter under which the election is taking place, said he was worried that the commission's failure to prevent rampant abuses in the embattled Zulu province, KwaZulu-Natal, could encourage the losers there to reject the result and resume their 10-year violent partisan conflict.

Almost everyone acknowledges that Judge Krieger took on one of the most impossible assignments in the history of elections: four months to organize an election in a country where three-fourths of the population had never voted, with no voter roll, with any voter free to vote anywhere, and with no reliable census to tell the commission where to send ballots.

To satisfy the national pride — and the black suspicion of the existing government — the commission was forbidden from depending on foreign organizations or the ministry that handled past elections.

Many polling places were up unpaved roads in villages without telephones or electricity. Anyone hired to monitor the election was "likely to be the second cousin of the presiding officer and the son-in-law of the local chief," Judge Krieger said.

Halfway into the assignment, the rules were changed to include separate ballots for national and provincial legislatures, requiring that the floor plan of every polling place be redesigned.

Then a week from the end, after 80 million ballots had been printed, the Inkatha Freedom Party decided to participate, requiring that gummed stickers be added by hand at the bottom of each ballot.

The voting became a giant improvisation. When ballot boxes got full because of un-

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## America's Asia-Pacific Chorus Sours

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — When President Bill Clinton first described his vision of a new "Pacific community" last summer, in which the United States would engage Asia more vigorously and creatively than at any time since World War II, most of the region's leaders embraced the idea as a long-overdue shift from what they saw as Washington's Eurocentric view of the world.

But in recent months the enthusiastic talk of harmony, which reached a crescendo when Mr. Clinton gathered Asian leaders at a summit meeting in Seattle, has quickly given way to a broad chorus of criticism aimed at the administration.

On topics as diverse as trade policy with Japan, human rights and the possible coming of

an American teenager in Singapore, leaders from Canberra to Tokyo are voicing similar criticisms. They say Washington's approach has been arrogant, that the "community" it has in mind is built in America's image rather than in Asia's, and that it is chiefly interested in imposing its own rules.

Many of the criticisms are self-interested, and some come from countries that insist the region needs a stabilizing military presence from the United States even while rejecting its political influence. But a result is that many of the administration's policies have been subtly undercut by some of its closest Asian allies.

"There has been a very sharp change of tone in recent months," said a senior South Korean official who deals regularly with high-level Clinton administration officials. "There is a

sense that America's approach to Asia has been very high-handed, too much preaching about human rights and too much of a Mickey Kantor approach on trade that may score a few points in the short term, but hurt the U.S. role in the Pacific for a long time," Mr. Kantor is the U.S. trade representative.

Since the Seattle meeting, Mr. Clinton's Asian policy has been driven by three goals: opening Japan's markets, brandishing trade threats to force China to respect human rights and insisting that North Korea will never be permitted to become a nuclear power.

But its policies on Japan and China have been under daily attack throughout the region, one of the reasons the administration is being forced to back off and rethink its strategy. And

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## A Graying Holland Votes, Fearing Welfare's Future

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

THE HAGUE — After years of trying to cope with the social and political repercussions of a "baby boom" followed by a "birth dearth," the Netherlands is now confronting a new kind of social uprising that might be called "the granny revolution."

As 11 million Dutch voters prepare to go to the polls in national elections Tuesday, a sense of alarm is spreading, especially among the elderly, over the fate of an elaborate welfare and pension system that is regarded as perhaps the most generous in all of Europe.

Fearful of rising crime and lower living standards, 15,000 elderly men and women marched in Eindhoven last month to demonstrate their political clout and to warn the governing Christian Democrats and other mainstream parties to leave their pensions alone.

"The revolt of old people in the '90s could have the kind of political impact that the rebellion of young people had in the '60s," said Ed van Thijn, a former mayor of Amsterdam who is now interior minister. "While young people were against the consumer society and conservatism, old people are starting to fight for the state to uphold their living standards and security needs."

Let Nijpels, leader of the General Old Peoples' Union, which along with another elderly persons party hopes to win at least six seats in the 150-seat lower house of parliament, said the political awakening of the elderly was rapidly gathering momentum in Europe.

"This is a broad phenomenon, and not just a

Dutch one," the party leader said. "In 20 years the baby boomers in Europe will be 65, so all of the problems we have now are just going to get worse. We want politicians to start thinking about the long term."

Even more than other West European countries, the Netherlands now confronts critical decisions about the future structure of its society.

With people living longer, having fewer children and finding fewer jobs in the course of Europe's worst recession since the war, social welfare costs have soared in a country that remains proud of its reputation as a progressive social laboratory.

Because of their liberal approach to sick leave, disability allowances and retirement pensions, the Dutch are now spending almost \$100 billion a year on health and social security costs, or about 10 times what they pay for defense.

Faced with a potentially disastrous situation in which the number of people receiving benefits from the state will soon outstrip the number of those who work, the Christian Democrat-led government of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers has been striving to rein in the ballooning cost of entitlements.

But the government's attempts to freeze pensions and divert funds to create jobs for young people has triggered a rebellion among the elderly that promises to shake up the political landscape and possibly drive the Christian Democrats out of power for the first time in

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GAIT-KEEPER — A Cossack pointing his lance at a car as he asked for identification documents in St. Petersburg. The mounted patrols have been organized in an attempt to deter criminal activity, which has been increasing in and around the Russian city.

## Hatred Rends Asunder Israeli Lovers, Arab and Jew

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

YAFIA, Israel — This is a story of two families thrust unexpectedly together and forced to navigate deep religious and ethnic divides.

It is about anger and fear, mistrust and resentment, abiding conflict and sudden death. It is a love story.

It is about an Arab man and a Jewish woman, both Israelis, who quietly conducted a years-long courtship and then were married a month ago in a Muslim ceremony, soon after she had converted to Islam. Only a few days after their marriage, Adel and Ahuva Cohen Onallah were torn apart forever.

On April 6, a West Bank Arab on a suicide mission for a militant Islamic group, blew himself up beside a bus in Afula, 10 kilometers south of this Israeli Arab village near Nazareth.

The explosion killed seven Israelis instantly, including an Arab woman, and wounded 44 others in the worst terrorist incident inside Israel in five years. One of the more seriously wounded was Ahuva Cohen Onallah, 37, who lingered for three weeks and died a week ago.

As the pain ended for her, it began for those she left behind. They include her new husband, a former husband, three children, aging parents, four brothers, one sister and a country that sought through its popular press to frame her life and death against the relentless struggle

between Arab and Jew that grips this land even as it strives for reconciliation.

The disconsolate new husband, Adel Onallah, saw nothing cosmic about the relationship.

They met six years ago while both worked at a bank in Nazareth, she a clerk and he a computer instructor. Ahuva Cohen was still in her first marriage, but unhappily so. Finally, she walked out on it — and on two embittered daughters and a son — and found comfort with Mr. Onallah, two years her junior and light years apart in background.

He simply loved her, he says, and then he lost her.

"I was doubly hit," Mr. Onallah said. "My

wife was killed, and she was killed by my own people."

For Mrs. Onallah's Orthodox Jewish family, which had not been close to her in recent years, the bomb blast exposed facts that its members had known either dimly or not at all — her romance with an Arab, her decision to adopt his religion for the sake of children they might have and the fact that she was already pregnant.

Through much of the week, they were cast in an unflattering light.

This is a period when the Jews and Arabs of Israel and its territories are supposed to be coming to terms in new ways with each other. It

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## Kiosk 4 Sentenced in Attack on Olympian

BERLIN (Reuters) — Four East German neo-Nazis involved in beating up a U.S. Olympic athlete in a racist attack in October were sentenced by a German court Monday. One youth was given a six months' jail sentence converted to probation, two others were given fines totaling 1,400 Deutsche marks (\$850) and the fourth was ordered to perform 40 hours of community service.

The court said the teenagers helped two ringleaders — Silvio Eschrich and Timo Voelkel — trap Duncan Kennedy, a white member of the U.S. Olympic luge team. Mr. Kennedy was beaten after he tried to help a black teammate, Robert Pipkins, who was being intimidated by the neo-Nazis.

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## Old Soviet Bear Hug Appears to Find the Kiss of Life

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The collapse of the Communist East bloc brought joy to some and misery to others, but it produced one change that it seemed everyone could cheer: the demise of the Kremlin kiss.

No longer would our breakfasts be upset by photos of Communist bigwigs nuzzling each other's five-o'clock shadows and smacking each other on the lips. No longer would general secretaries luminate U.S. presidents by folding them into bear hugs after signing arms-control pacts. No more doddering dictators making out on the evening news. Democracy and handshakes were in, and the Brezhnev buss was out.

But now, in a development that has alarmed Kremlin-watchers here, it seems the Politburo smack may be back. On his recent return from a Black Sea vacation, in a clear departure from recent protocol, President Boris N. Yeltsin was smooched by loyal aides who were lined up to greet him on the airport tarmac.

And Leonid Parfyonov, a popular television host who wrote a book about the odd ways of Soviet leaders, confirmed that kissing had roared back into fashion at the upper levels of Russian politics.

Suddenly, all the dire warnings about the Russian bear snarling back to life seem more credible. A few thousand

Russian troops hanging on in the Baltics, a highly placed spy in Washington, the sabotage of NATO policy in Serbia — O.K., the West can live with that. After all, everyone has a few unattractive qualities. But if the wet Kremlin smack is really making a comeback, surely the bad old days cannot be far behind.

A Yeltsin spokesman, quizzed about this latest development during a recent telephone interview, immediately tried to pass the buck.

"Somebody came up and smacked him," insisted Anatoli Krasikov, refusing to name the guilty party who made the first

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## A New Flash Point in Bosnia

### French Want to Make Corridor a Safe Area

By Barry James

PARIS — Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France proposed Monday that the United Nations protection zone in the former Yugoslavia be extended to a narrow corridor in northeastern Bosnia linking the two main areas held by the Bosnian Serbs.

"I personally favor extending the protection that exists for the safe havens to this extremely sensitive zone," Mr. Juppé said.

He said it should be made clear that "the first artillery shell fired will lead to immediate retaliation by the Atlantic Alliance."

French military officials said Muslim forces were massing in the area north of the Tuzla pocket in Bosnia-Herzegovina, close to the strategic Bosnian Serb town of Brčko.

The officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said they had evidence to suggest that an attack would be launched by the Muslims. Although the corridor traditionally has been occupied by Serbs and Croats, and the Muslims have no interest in holding the land, it is the Bosnian Serbs' weakest position and therefore a useful bargaining chip. They said it could be the last big battle of the war in what was once Yugoslavia.

The officials said the Muslim forces on the ground were about as numerous as the Bosnian Serbs, but that they lacked heavy weapons. They suggested that the Muslims may be getting small arms and other weapons from Eastern Europe with UN connivance.

"When the war is over, we may find out the truth about this," one said.



The French chief of staff, Admiral Jacques Lanxade, visited Sarajevo over the weekend, where he met with the British lieutenant general who commands the United Nations peacekeeping forces, Sir Michael Rose. With nearly 7,000 men, France has the biggest single contingent in the peacekeeping force.

The Clinton administration this weekend accused UN civilian and military officials in Bosnia of failing to support a more aggressive policy toward the Serbs, even though that policy has been backed by the UN Security Council and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"The United Nations is not a belligerent, and it has not the means to become involved," a French official said. "It is very dispersed and its vehicles are suitable."

The French military officials said UN forces had succeeded in containing the violence. On most

days, they said, the number of people killed in the former Yugoslavia is less than in a large American city like Detroit.

They said that although it might be temporarily satisfying to punish the Serbs by bombing them, this strategy would not lead to peace. The only action authorized by the Security Council, they added, was close air support for specific aims.

"If you go against the Serbs you will have a war to the finish," a senior official said. "Those who want to use force have no answer to the question of what they will do if large numbers of UN troops are taken prisoner."

At the same time, the official said, while the Bosnian Serbs clearly were the aggressors, "no one is looking at what the Muslims are doing."

"The Americans have from the beginning been encouraging the Muslims to expect outside help, while the Russians are playing their cards with the Serbs," he said. "The Croats and the Muslims play with these contradictions."

The French officials said the amount of disinformation coming out of the Muslim side was "formidable."

#### Reports of Buildup

Tension increased in northern Bosnia on Monday, with both Muslim and Bosnian media reporting a military buildup near Brčko. Reuters reported from Sarajevo.

Muslim-controlled Sarajevo radio said Serbian forces were moving equipment and men from Gorazde to Brčko in what it said was the "strongest concentration of combat potential since the beginning of the war."

Bosnian Serb radio reported Muslim forces massing outside the northern Muslim stronghold of Tuzla, southwest of Brčko.

Commander Eric Chaperon, a UN military spokesman in Sarajevo, acknowledged the reports of a buildup but said the area was calm for the moment.

He said Gorazde was still tense and that there had been fighting on Sunday between Serbian and Muslim forces on the edge of a three-kilometer exclusion zone around the Muslim enclave.

## 4 Arrested for Attack On German Synagogue

The Associated Press

BONN — Four young far-right extremists have been arrested in connection with the March 1993 bombing of a synagogue in the northern city of Lübeck, the federal prosecutor's office said Monday.

It said the four suspects had plotted the March 25 firebombing "out of hate against foreigners and against Jews."

The fire caused no injuries but burned two rooms where the city's small Jewish community was planning to hold its first Passover seder since the Holocaust.

The attack marked the first time a Jewish house of worship had been burned since the Third Reich era.

The four suspects are being investigated for attempted murder, said a statement from the federal prosecutor in Karlsruhe.

Tenants were asleep in apartments on the two floors above the synagogue at the time of the attack. A neighbor heard breaking glass and alerted the tenants and firefighters.

#### Jewish Leaders' Fears

Jewish leaders told Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Monday that they were worried about neo-Nazi and other rightist violence in Germany.



COUNTERATTACK — An Afghan soldier loyal to President Burhanuddin Rabbani climbing a ladder Monday at his Kabul base to fire at mujahidin forces. The base was heavily damaged the day before in an attack by the rebels led by a former Communist, General Abdul Rashid Dostum.

## Modernizing U.S. Air Safety

In Clinton Plan, Controllers Would Form New Entity

By Richard M. Weintraub and John Burgess

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has decided that the vast network of computers and people who guide 19,000 scheduled flights a day across the United States is so bureaucratically encrusted that both safety and efficiency will be threatened unless a new way is found to run it.

An administration proposal to remove the air traffic service from the Federal Aviation Administration and turn it over to a government-owned ATC Corp. These would be the controllers who work in the towers and regional radar centers, and the computer specialists, the electricians, mechanics and others who maintain the system.

What's left of the Federal Aviation Administration would continue to be responsible for regulating aviation safety by setting standards for aircraft and aircraft parts and writing the rules for everything from pilot and flight attendant training to airport security to grants for airport improvement.

Initial funding would come from the 10 percent ticket tax all airline passengers pay. An important feature of the plan is that the corporation could borrow money or float bonds rather than await the annual congressional appropriation from the aviation trust fund, which is regularly held hostage to deficit control.

Congressional critics question the administration's funding assumptions. Other critics ask whether a corporation is necessary at all. "Air traffic control is a natural monopoly, and the only way to protect the public interest is to maintain it as a government function with broad, informed oversight," the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association told the task force that drew up the proposal.

The association, long powerful on Capitol Hill in part because many members of Congress also are private pilots, represents 324,000 general aviation pilots.

The association expressed fears of an increase in taxes and fees accompanying a deterioration in safety and efficiency, especially during a transition period.

The corporation, Mr. Oberstar argues, "is being designed to serve the interests of airlines."

"In hard times," he said, "they may push to cut fees, to cut the number of controllers. That could lead to precariousness for safety."

"Oberstar's argument," Mr. Peña counters, "assumes that the industry will 'own' this corporation. It won't. All the stock will be owned by the government and we think we will actually increase safety because we can bring on technology sooner."

Some controllers bristle at the suggestion safety would suffer. "Why do these people in Congress think I am going to be any less safe under a corporation? That burns me up!" said Mark Meuwissen, a controller at Detroit.

And the controllers want new equipment as soon as possible. "I've been here for years and I've never seen anything done in less than three years with regular procurement," said Paul Jester, who is in charge of computer and radar maintenance at the regional air traffic control center at Leesburg, Virginia. "Everything is maxed out in this facility. We are at capacity."

Under the administration's plan, 38,000 of the agency's 52,000 employees would go into the government-owned ATC Corp. These would be the controllers who work in the towers and regional radar centers, and the computer specialists, the electricians, mechanics and others who maintain the system.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Clinton Presses Beijing on Rights

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Bill Clinton met Zou Jiahou, a deputy prime minister of China, on Monday and told him there would be progress in Beijing's human rights record if relations between the two countries were to be improved. White House officials said.

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said that the president told Mr. Zou that the United States wanted to see a "stable and prosperous China."

"The president emphasized that he wants to strengthen our bilateral relationship, but to achieve that goal there needs to be progress on human rights as called for in last year's executive order," Ms. Myers said. Last year, Mr. Clinton issued an executive order that made extension of China's most-favored-nation trade status conditional on "overall significant progress" on human rights issues, including freeing political prisoners and allowing emigration. Mr. Clinton must decide by June whether to extend the trading status.

### Berlusconi Opens Talks on Cabinet

ROME (Reuters) — Silvio Berlusconi began talks Monday on Italy's new government amid a controversy over whether neofascists will join his cabinet and the possible arrest of one of his top business aides.

Mr. Berlusconi, appointed prime minister-designate last week, was meeting labor and business leaders in his first formal consultation on the government's program. The partners in his election-winning coalition were to meet Tuesday, and one of the politicians involved, Roberto Maroni of the federalist Northern League, said cabinet ministers should be known at the end of the day.

Mr. Berlusconi brushed off concern about the presence in his coalition of the National Alliance, formed by the neofascist Italian Social Movement, whose policies were long inspired by the ideals of Mussolini.

### German President Pardons Terrorist

BONN (Reuters) — President Richard von Weizsäcker has pardoned a leftist terrorist who was sentenced to life imprisonment for taking part in a 1975 attack on the German Embassy in Stockholm, a government spokesman said on Monday.

A spokesman for Justice Minister Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger said the minister had proposed the pardon for Bernhard Ramm, a Red Army Faction member who has served 19 years of his sentence. Mrs. Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger's spokesman said she had suggested in 1992 that the guerrilla, who is mentally ill, be temporarily released from jail for treatment in a clinic.

In the storming and occupation of Bonn's embassy in Stockholm, several people including embassy staffers were killed in exchange of fire by police and terrorists. Mr. Ramm was convicted in 1977 of two murders, kidnapping and attempting to coerce the state.

### Pope's Fever Drops, and He Exercises

ROME (AP) — Pope John Paul II's fever dropped, and he started some light exercise on Monday, three days after surgery for a fractured thighbone.

Dr. Corrado Manni said the pontiff, 73, should be able to get out of bed later this week and stand with assistance. John Paul, who suffered a fracture of his right femur in a fall in his bathroom, had part of the bone replaced with a plastic and metal prosthesis during surgery Friday.

The Pope had a slight fever Sunday, but doctors said that this was normal after surgery. The fever went down Monday. He did some exercises with his left leg to keep the muscles in tone. Dr. Manni said he is expected to spend at least two weeks in the hospital, then perhaps months of therapy before he will be able to walk without assistance.

### Spain Fraud Suspect Vows to Give Up

MADRID (AFP) — A former commander of the Civil Guard who vanished last week as the police prepared to arrest him on corruption charges has pledged to surrender in the next few days, a newspaper reported Monday.

In an interview with his unspecified refuge, the former commander, Luis Roldán, told the daily El Mundo that he intended "to appear in the coming days" before the judge who ordered his arrest and "to reveal all about what he called the scandal surrounding his arrest."

A Madrid court hearing on Wednesday.

Mr. Roldán is alleged to have embezzled funds while he was head of the Civil Guard from 1986 to 1993. But he has insisted that a \$35 million increase in his personal wealth during that period was his inheritance he received in 1993.

### Army Moves to Quell Pakistan Riots

KARACHI (Combined Dispatches) — The army moved into four districts of the southern city of Karachi on Monday after four days of rioting that has killed at least 16 people and injured dozens, officials said.

Armed gangs have burned more than 46 vehicles and set fire to at least two banks. The violence erupted Friday with a protest march by about 3,000 members of the militant People's Refuse Movement, representing Indian Muslims who moved to Pakistan in 1947.

The movement has accused Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of discriminating against it. It is demanding recognition as Pakistan's fifth ethnic group. Successive governments have refused. (Reuters AP)

### Cambodian Peace Talks Postponed

PHNOM PENH (Reuters) — Fighting between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and government forces is at a level not seen since 1989, forcing postponement of proposed peace talks, senior government and aid officials said Monday.

"The expected roundtable talks with the Khmer Rouge have been suspended," said an adviser to the prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh. The adviser, Muong Saokhan, said the Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan, had asserted that Phnom Penh was not safe for the Khmer Rouge delegation and that there was no neutral location in the country where the talks could be held.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Restored Villa Panels Back in Rome

ROME (AP) — Painted ceiling panels that were part of a Renaissance villa were unveiled Monday back in their original setting after four years of restoration work.

The 22 panels, showing zodiac figures and deities from Roman mythology, were lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, which acquired the paintings after they were removed in the mid-19th century. The paintings were placed back in a loggia that is all that remains of the Villa Stata Mattei. The loggia is now part of a museum on the Palatine Hill near the Colosseum. Besides the normal cleaning of the paint, restorers had to refashion the paintings to fit in the curved ceilings. The panels had been flattened after they were removed originally, restoration officials said.

The Galata bridge in Istanbul has been restored at a cost of more than \$4.6 million after being destroyed by fire in 1992. The original two-story bridge over the Golden Horn, an inlet of the Bosphorus Strait, dated from 1912. (AP)

China is to open a new international airport July 1 in its southernmost city of Sanya on Hainan Island, according to published reports in Hong Kong. (AP)

Alitalia and Continental Airlines announced an agreement Monday to share reservation systems and codes on some international routes. The accord will give Alitalia, the Italian national carrier, access to a second New York-area airport, at Newark, New Jersey, as well as connections to more than 100 North American cities served by Continental. Continental passengers will be able to connect with Alitalia flights in Rome or Milan to destinations in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. (Bloomberg)

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# THE AMERICAS / MILLIONAIRES AND DOCTORS

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Nixon's Media Critics Fire Back

WASHINGTON — While most journalists were surprisingly gracious toward Richard Nixon in the days after the former president's death, an anti-Nixon media backlash is gathering force.

"The worst presidency of the century," says this week's issue of the New Republic. The magazine offers a two-page anthology of "Nixon-hating." Nasty excerpts range from "a phony" (1952) to "Thank God he's gone" (1974).

An article by Jacob Weisberg in this week's New York Magazine said the "final irony" of Mr. Nixon's life was "that his mortal enemies in the media largely brushed aside the twin disasters of Vietnam and Watergate to recognize him as one of the 20th century's great statesmen." The cartoonist Gary Trudeau will poke fun at Nixon "revisionism" next week in "Doomsday."

"I do think the media's supine glorification of this guy was really excessive," said the editor of New Republic, Andrew Sullivan. "It's his last laugh. The notion that we at this point would throw in the towel seems pathetic."

Mr. Nixon's death on April 22 forced journalists to try to balance his long career and accomplishments against the scandals that forced him to resign 20 years ago. The normal tendency not to speak ill of the recently departed was reinforced by Mr. Nixon's own campaign to rehabilitate his image and the embrace of such former political foes as President Bill Clinton and former senator George McGovern, Mr. Nixon's Democratic opponent in the 1972 presidential campaign.

But the generally respectful tone of the coverage — "Nixon Gets Hero's Farewell" (Los Angeles Times); "the most important figure of the postwar era" (Time); "the final years may have been Richard Nixon's greatest triumph" (The Wall Street Journal) — has caused much grumbling among his detractors in the press. "A friend said to me: 'Is this the same Richard Nixon? Did someone else die?'" Mr. Sullivan said.

### Travel Office Affair Revisited

WASHINGTON — Government auditors said Monday that the White House had a right to dismiss seven travel office workers without cause, but sharply criticized the manner in which they were forced from the office that arranges presidential and press travel.

The General Accounting Office, while saying said the White House had the "legal authority" to dismiss the workers without cause in May, singled out for criticism three individuals involved in the White House travel office affair: Catherine Cornibus, a distant cousin to President Bill Clinton; Harry Thompson, a Hollywood producer and friend of Mr. Clinton's; and Darnell Martens.

The auditors said the three "had potential personal business interests in the travel office operations" and "created the momentum to examine the travel office by raising allegations about the management of the office to White House officials and participating in actions that appeared to anticipate the removal of the employees."

The agency also said that on the basis of a private accounting firm's report there had been "serious financial management weaknesses" in the operation of the office.

The affair, one of the early major flaps that shook up the Clinton White House, involved allegations of cronyism and improper use of the FBI. Five of the seven staff members were ultimately rehired, but assigned to other government agencies.

### Quote/Unquote

Justin Dart, former chairman of the President's Committee on the Employment of People with Disabilities, appealing to President Clinton for health care reform: "We are willing to die for our countries but not for our insurance companies. No more excuses. No more exclusion. No more profiteering. No more Band-Aid solutions." (AP)



LEAVING THE LIMO BEHIND — Mr. Clinton pedaling from the White House with his wife, Hillary, and a Secret Service agent. They rode through Georgetown to a Potomac bike path.

## All (Political) Eyes Are on Ohio Senate Race

By Katharine Q. Seelye

New York Times Service

PARMA, Ohio — Joel Hyatt, who is running to replace his father-in-law, Howard M. Metzgerbaum, in the U.S. Senate, worked his way through a shopping center, shaking hands in the final days before Tuesday's primary election.

The lanky Democratic entrepreneur, who founded a national chain of low-cost legal clinics, repeatedly introduced himself. But he is so well known from his years promoting Hyatt Legal Services on television that most people seem to know him already.

Harry Cudilo, 70, a retired accountant, looks amused after meeting Hyatt. "I'm voting for Boyle," Mr. Cudilo says of the chief Democratic rival, Mary Boyle, as Mr. Hyatt walks away. "She's not as rich as he is."

Score one for Mrs. Boyle and her latest television assault, which has suddenly given shape to this close election race with the clarity of a bumper sticker: "The Senate doesn't need any more millionaire lawyers," she says to the camera. "What it needs is more moms."

The Senate race in Ohio, which has long served as a microcosm for national politics, is particularly significant. For one, there is a nearly equal balance of Republicans and Democrats.

In addition, there is a mix of urban and rural areas and an economic standing that places it near the national average. Moreover, with Mr. Metzgerbaum's retirement, the race is being closely watched in Washington as one of a handful that together could imperil the Democrats' majority this fall.

Like voters in other states, people in Ohio are anxious about crime and health care. And at every turn, they express a deep cynicism toward Washington and a profound disaffection from government.

The "Mom versus Millionaire" advertisement, which is being broadcast statewide, deliberately echoes the successful 1992 Senate campaign of Patty Murray in Washington State, who converted a legislator's dismissal of her as "just a mom in tennis shoes" into a winning campaign slogan.

Mrs. Boyle, the mother of four and a three-term Cuyahoga County commissioner, has sought advice from Senator Murray and other women in Congress. Also running on the Democratic side is Ralph Applegate, a business consultant who barely registers in the polls.

On the Republican side, there is Dr. Bernadine Healy, a cardiologist who is a former director of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland. During a recent debate, she said that voters often ask her why a doctor would run for the Senate.

"Washington is sick," Dr. Healy replied. "It needs a doctor."

Later in an interview, Dr. Healy, who has raised over \$2 million, more money than anyone else in the race and much of it from doctors, said: "The Senate needs someone from the real world. It has become a homogeneous ruling class."

In addition to Dr. Healy, the Republican candidates include Lieutenant Governor Michael DeWine, state Senator Eugene Watts, and George Rhodes, a businessman.

The Republican race has come down to a contest between Dr. Healy and Mr. DeWine, who is ahead in the polls.

Mr. Metzgerbaum, 76, one of the Senate's most liberal members, is leaving after 18 years. Although he stood to the left of mainstream Ohio voters, he earned their respect by fighting for the average consumer — sometimes even against Ohio's important automobile industry — as when he backed higher gasoline mileage standards.

All of the Senate candidates suggest they would carry on his legacy as a fighter, even as they distance themselves from his liberal tradition. Mr. Hyatt, for instance, has staked out a tough position on crime, supporting the death penalty, while Mrs. Boyle does not.

Dr. Healy, whose husband is director of the Cleveland Clinic, has taken up the cudgel against President Bill Clinton's health care proposals, warning that they will reduce Ohio's strong medical tradition to "socialized medicine."

David Sweet, dean of the Levin College of Urban Affairs at Cleveland State University, said he was "greatly troubled" as he watched the candidates on both sides "further their own interests by bashing Washington."

The race has provided a good example of how deep the anti-politician fervor runs.

"On both sides, you have experienced elected officials being challenged by outsiders," Mr. Sweet said. "Will they vote for an outsider with no experience? Or will they come to the voting booth saying, 'I'm not happy, but I want someone who knows how to work within the system?'"

The polls reflect that confusion, with a large percentage of voters undecided.

### Away From Politics

• A female mountain lion suspected of killing and partly eating a woman jogger was freed and shot to death after a weeklong hunt in the Auburn State Recreation Area near Sacramento, California.

• Khalid Abdul Muhammad, a U.S. black activist barred from Canada on grounds that he had fraudulently used social-security numbers to secure a loan, addressed about 300 supporters in Toronto by speaker-telephone, the Canadian Press news agency reported. "What a shame for the government of Canada and Jews of Canada," he was quoted as saying, to apply pressure that kept him from appearing in person.

• Safety alarms at a shut-down nuclear reactor in Zion, Illinois, were disabled for four days, a mistake only discovered when technicians began re-starting the reactor. The public was not endangered, said a spokesman for Commonwealth Edison Co.

• Police clashed with celebrants at a Mexican

Cinco de Mayo (May 5th) festival in Los Angeles, leaving six officers and at least 12 other people injured. Ten people were arrested in the melee that followed a police decision to cancel a performance because the crowd of 200,000 to 500,000 was pressing too close to the stage.

• Two teenage girls killed a foreign visitor in New Orleans after "befriending" him, luring him to a deserted park near the French Quarter and then trying to rob him, police said. The man was shot while trying to wrest a gun away from one of the girls, a police spokesman said. Police were trying to confirm his identity.

• The space shuttle Endeavour returned to its base in Cape Canaveral, Florida, after a cross-country trip atop a modified jumbo jet. The Boeing 747, with the shuttle bolted on top, landed at Kennedy Space Center three hours after taking off from Little Rock Air Force Base in Arkansas, its last stop en route home from California.

AP, Reuters, AFP

## Singapore's Lee Says Caning Is a Duty

Reuters

NEW YORK — Singapore's senior minister, Lee Kuan Yew, said that if the caning of an American teenager, Michael P. Fay, does not go through as planned his country would be shirking its ethical duty.

"If we do not cane him because he is an American, I believe we'll lose our moral authority and our right to govern," Mr. Lee told Time magazine in the edition appearing on newsstands Monday.

Mr. Fay, 18, was sentenced last month to six strokes of the cane and four months in jail for spray-painting cars. The case has caught the world's attention as the American awaits a government decision on his plea for clemency.

Mr. Lee questioned how Singapore officials could govern if Mr. Fay were granted a reprieve and not caned. "Can we then cane any other foreigner or our own people?" he asked. "We'll have to close up shop."

He added that while Singaporean justice may be

viewed as reactionary when contrasted with the U.S. system, it remained effective.

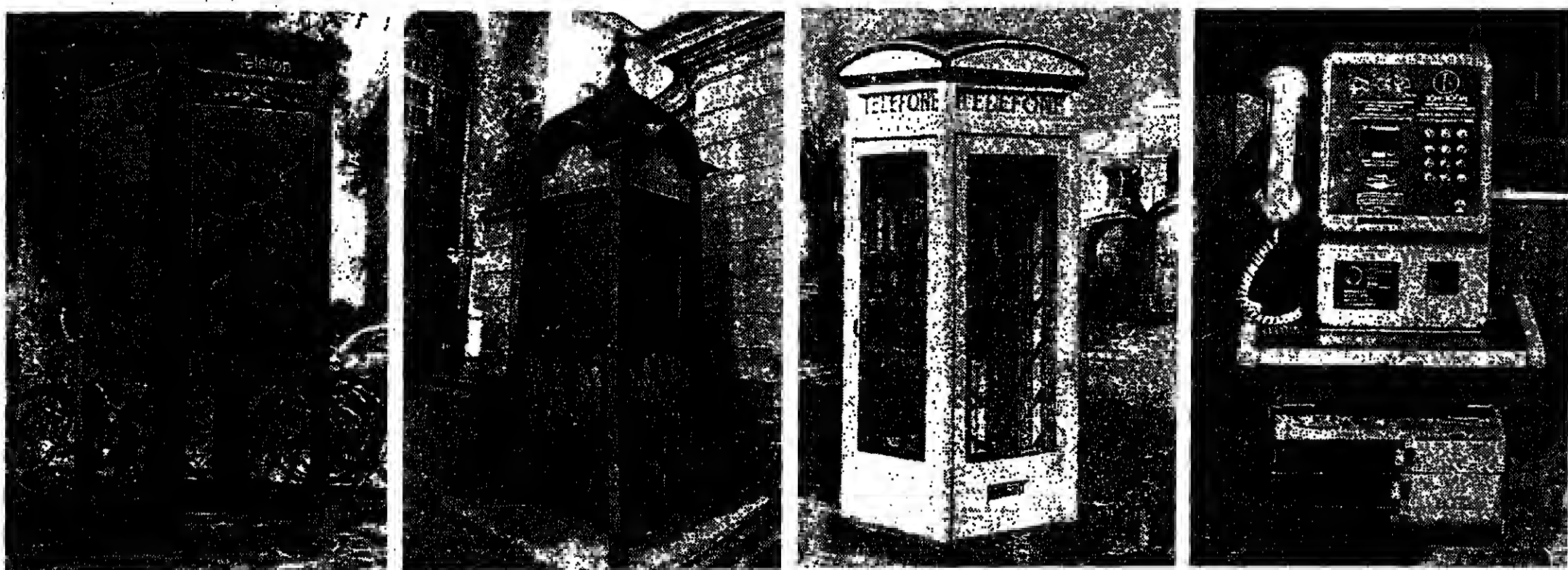
"We don't deal with criminal behavior the way Americans do," Mr. Lee said. "We don't have the concept of 'victim of society.'"

"This concept has led to a situation where if you kill your mother and father, because you were victims, you are not guilty," he said.

In an interview from his home from Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Fay's father, George, said, "All we've asked for is for treatment that is fair and equitable, but they've singled Mike out for caning."

He referred to a May 1993 case reported by the Straits Times, in which two Singaporeans, who smashed the headlights of four cars and poured oil paint remover, were charged under the mischief act but no caning was involved.

"Caning in the past has been reserved for hardened criminals or for vandals of government property," he said. "Michael is none of the above."



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## Some Heavy News About Light Cigarettes

By Philip J. Hilts  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Smokers of cigarettes labeled low in tar and nicotine may be getting more of those substances than they think, Federal Trade Commission officials and experts in smoking now agree. And they attribute the problem to testing that has not kept up with the changes in cigarette design over the last 20 years.

Since 1971, when the results of the tests were first printed in cigarette advertising and on packaging, cigarettes labeled low in tar and nicotine have taken over the market. They now account for 60 percent of the cigarettes sold in the United States.

National polls conducted by the Gallup organization have found that smokers believe that the cigarettes labeled "light" are less hazardous and will give them less tar and nicotine. But evidence has accumulated that the measurements, which are carried out by tobacco company laboratories under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission, bear little or no relation to how much nicotine and tar smokers actually get from smoking.

"The commission has been aware for a while that the test has problems regarding the actual intake that consumers will get," said Judith D. Wilkfeld, assistant director in the commission's Division of Advertising Practices.

She said the commission was studying alternatives to the tar and nicotine tests, and added that the pressure to make a decision had increased lately.

The Federal Trade Commission cigarette tests are carried out by machines that hold the cigarette and draw air through them in two-second puffs, repeating the puffs once every minute until the cigarette is burned down to the filter.

But cigarettes now include several features that make the machine tests meaningless, according to Dr. Jack E. Henningfield, chief of clinical pharmacology research at the National Institutes on Drug Abuse.

For example, a majority of cigarettes now have tiny, nearly invisible holes in their filter paper, or in the cigarette paper near the filter. When the smoking machine draws on a cigarette, a large amount of air is drawn in, and this dilutes the smoke getting to the measuring device, making cigarettes appear to contain less tar and nicotine.

But smokers do not handle the cigarettes the same way machines do. They find the diluted smoke milder, and to make up for the "lighter" taste, or less satisfying amount of nicotine, they puff more or draw deeper, pulling in more total smoke, so that the result for the smoker is the same amount, or more, of nicotine and tar.

In addition, the tiny filtration holes are often blocked by smokers with their lips or bands, thus cutting off the air that would have diluted the smoke.

Outside experts said that the options for the commission included abandoning the test because it is misleading, or shifting the testing responsibility to another agency better equipped to carry out the tests, such as the Food and Drug Administration or the National Institutes on Standards and Technology.

Scientific studies over recent years have shown that smokers get about the same amount of nicotine no matter what kind of cigarette.

## Shelters Fill Up as Storm Hits Bangladesh

The Associated Press

COX'S BAZAR, Bangladesh — A hurricane that gathered strength over the warm waters of the Bay of Bengal for two days struck the Bangladesh coast Monday with winds up to 200 kilometers per hour.

There were no immediate reports of casualties from wind-driven rains that reduced visibility to almost zero when the storm lashed the islands of St. Martin's, Shapuri, Maheshkhal and Kurubdia and the coastal towns of Cox's Bazar, Chokoria and Teknai.

The storm was heading toward the Chittagong region, which was devastated by a similar hurricane in 1991 that killed about 131,000 people.

Enamul Kabir, the administrator of Cox's Bazar, said thousands of mud-and-thatch houses were blown away.

Hundreds of trees and utility poles were uprooted, he said. More than 350,000 people took refuge in shelters in the Cox's Bazar area, Mr. Kabir said.

Hundreds of thousands of people fled the coast as the hurricane roared through the Bay of Bengal.

Relief boats were used to evacuate some of the 7 million people who live on islands and along the coast.

Inhabitants were taken to 900 brick storm shelters built since 1991 to hold 1 million people.

Relief agencies said people were responding well to evacuation efforts.

In 1991, after several false alarms, most people ignored calls to leave their homes.

Bangladesh suffers from tropical storms, flooding and drought nearly every year.



HANGING IN THERE — The French defense minister, François Léotard, being hoisted into a helicopter Monday after taking a dive on the nuclear submarine Rubis in the Mediterranean. The Rubis was France's first sub to return to service after a March accident aboard a similar vessel.

## ASIA: Harmony Fades in U.S.-Led Chorus for New 'Pacific Community'

Continued from Page 1

a widespread reluctance to confront North Korea has created a particularly tense challenge for Washington at a moment when the North seems only days away from beginning an effort to harvest additional fuel from its nuclear reactors to bolster its weapons program.

The most surprising opposition has come on trade issues. Almost every Pacific country professes sympathy with Mr. Clinton's complaints about Tokyo's trade surpluses and its slowness in opening its markets. But in recent weeks country after country — from Australia to Malaysia to South Korea — has attacked the U.S. insistence on "numerical targets" or "quantitative indicators" that would measure U.S. market penetration in Japan.

Some join the Japanese in complaining that such agreements undermine free-market forces. But the real argument is that political pressure to buy American goods will make it harder for the rest of Asia to sell its wares to the Japanese.

Among the most outspoken critics of the administration's approach is Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia, who has accused Washington of using a "heavy-headed sledgehammer number to crack the nut."

Foreign Minister Gareth Evans of Australia said recently he feared that Australian-made auto parts would be squeezed out of the Japanese market. South Koreans followed with the same complaint about their computer chips.

European officials have joined in the criticism, saying their goods are already suffering in Japan because of "Buy American" campaigns.

"They are right," said a senior Japanese trade official. "If we have a choice between buying an American product and one from elsewhere,

political correctness says we should choose America."

But recent evidence suggests that the Clinton administration may be backing away, at least temporarily, from its high-pressure approach.

A few months ago, Mr. Clinton dismissed arguments that the United States should not press Japan's fragile government on market openings, saying nothing would get done for years if Washington waited for the return of political stability in Tokyo.

Now, warned by the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo that the new, minority government of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata is hardly in a position to negotiate, administration officials are all but giving up hope of progress before the Group of Seven meeting this summer in Naples. Last week, Mr. Kantor delayed by two more months any decision about taking action against Japan for stalled talks on telecommunications and medical equipment.

Similarly, the administration's strategy of linking preferential trade status to human rights in China is under broad attack throughout the region. Since Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher traveled to Beijing to deliver a warning to the Chinese six weeks ago, leaders of America's two biggest allies in the Pacific — Japan and South Korea — have delivered very different messages.

Before his resignation last month, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan visited Beijing and told the Chinese just what they wanted to hear: That Western concepts of human rights should not be "blindly applied" in Asia. President Kim Young Sam of South Korea never even raised the issue when he went there a few weeks later.

Last month, even as the U.S. administration

struggled to back away from its threat to revoke China's most-favored-nation trading status without appearing to abandon its human rights initiative, a former prime minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, warned that Mr. Clinton was engaging in a "fruitless endeavor" in trying to pressure China. He warned that the United States would "find itself all alone in the Pacific" on the issue.

Japanese business executives often portray Japan as China's most reliable partner, saying their own country would never mix business and politics. That is a grim truth (or U.S. diplomats in Asia, who point out that Japan holds considerable sway as China's biggest provider of foreign aid, and now its second-largest trading partner).

"This is an issue that the Japanese see a lot differently than we do, and that's been true for some time," said Walter F. Mondale, the U.S. ambassador to Japan.

Even Australia has spoken out against linking preferential trade benefits for China with human rights. While stressing the need to press "universal human rights" Mr. Evans said last month that denying the trade benefits to China "would have a very adverse economic impact on the region as a whole, particularly Hong Kong, with flow-on effects for Australia."

In Hong Kong, economic considerations have clearly won out. Last week, Hong Kong's chief secretary, Anson Chan, visited Washington to tell Vice President Al Gore and other officials that the territory's prosperity would be devastated by the withdrawal of trade privileges from China.

"We do not believe trade should be linked with human rights," she said.

## LOVE: Hatred Rends Asunder Couple, Arab and Jew

Continued from Page 1

is a period ripe for morality plays in the press and on television about love, death, suspicion and intolerance.

Onto that stage strode unwitting members of the Cohen family, born in Yemen, steeped in tradition and bewildered by the path their wayward daughter had taken.

At the funeral in Ashkelon, the Mediterranean coastal city where Mrs. Onallah's parents live, an uncle was reported to have said aloud near her grave that God had punished her for marrying an Arab.

"Look, this is a religious family," said Eli Cohen, who was Mrs. Onallah's first husband and happens to have the same family name. "The father goes to the synagogue every day. When he hears his daughter is going with a Muslim, there is pain."

The pain was played out by the Cohens and by Mr. Onallah and his family in front of the entire country.

Mr. Onallah said in public that the Cohens had shunned him aside, that they physically threatened him, that they did not want him at the hospital where his wife spent her last days, that he had to dodge them with the doctors' help. The Cohens said that Mr. Onallah stretched the truth beyond recognition to present them as anti-Arab bigots — as "terrible monsters," in Tova Cohen's words.

In the end, Ahuva Cohen Onallah, who died a Muslim, was buried as a Jew with the consent of both her husband and Ashkelon's rabbinical authorities. Death notices posted on walls and lampposts in Ashkelon said only that Ahuva Cohen had died. The name "Onallah" disappeared.

Mr. Onallah said he did not want to make an issue of it. He stayed away from the funeral to avoid possible trouble, he said.

"It has to stop," he said. "We have a beautiful country and beautiful people, and I don't see any reason in the world why we can't live together."

In Ashkelon, where the family observed the Jewish seven-day period of mourning, Tova Cohen noted those sentiments.

"We want peace," she said. "Enough with the fighting, enough with the wars, enough with the killing. But real change, she said, is not likely to come right away, but during a week in a complex and where a Muslim intent on killing Jews claimed among his victims a Jewish woman who loved a Muslim man and took his religion.

## 186 Boat Victims Found in Kenya

Reuters

MOMBASA, Kenya — Divers and rescuers have recovered the bodies of 186 people who died when a crowded ferry boat sank on Friday, officials said.

The police said earlier that 71 of those aboard the ferry had survived.

The ferry capsized shortly after it left the harbor side village of Mtwapa, crowded with rush-hour commuters on a routine trip across the harbor to Mombasa Island.

Officials said it was impossible to say whether any of the bodies had been eaten by sharks, which frequently are seen in the harbor.

## KISS: Suspicions That the Old Soviet Bear Hug Is Making a Comeback

Continued from Page 1

move, Mr. Krasikov also said that he did not believe that the old ways really were returning.

"For my part, I think it's rather odd for men even to touch cheeks, even laterally, not to mention what we used to see in Leonid Brezhnev," the Kremlin spokesman said, referring to Mr. Brezhnev, the undisputed master of the art. "I hope that this is not a habit and will never become a habit."

Mr. Krasikov said he believed that the Communists had returned to their Russian Orthodox tradition when they adopted the kiss-of-the-faithful as their own, just as religious icons metamorphosed into Lenin portraits and holy relics reappeared in Lenin's mausoleum. Indeed, it was Dostoevsky who called kissing "a habit of the Russian people when they become too famous."

Nikita S. Khrushchev is regarded as the modern father of Kremlin kissing, perhaps to seal the concept of collective leadership that the Politburo attempted under his reign.

Kissing became like a fraternity handshake, a Mafia code, a kind of pledge and plea that one top dog would not snip the other to the gulag.

For Mr. Khrushchev, the kissing may have paid off, since when his associates knocked him out of office in 1964 they allowed him to finish his days peacefully as a gardener. Mr. Khrushchev's successor, Mr. Brezhnev, who ardently kissed Mr. Khrushchev not long before overthrowing him, then honored the hearty smack to a true art, extending it to East bloc leaders, Western

Communist bosses like Georges Marchais of France and strongmen from Third World client states.

Mr. Brezhnev once got Burt Lancaster, nearly bopping off the ground to reach the taller American star. He could not resist a light snooch for President Jimmy Carter after they signed the SALT-1 treaty in 1979, giving American rightists ready-made photographic propaganda to circulate when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. And, in fact, the doddering Mr. Brezhnev reportedly kissed every Politburo member to commemorate the decision to send troops to Kabul and assassinate that country's president.

A real Politburo kiss was far more than a French brushing of cheeks; for the innermost circle, it consisted of three big smacks and a

bear hug. In the event of all-consuming passion, it could even be a kiss on the lips — as in the mouth-to-mouth embrace between Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev and the ailing East German boss, Erich Honecker, which was captured in nauseating close-up and printed in newspapers around the world.

"That kiss, it seemed at the time, represented the apotheosis of Communist embraces. German newspapers were not fooled ("Kiss Without Love," one caption read), and indeed Mr. Gorbachev soon abandoned the East Germans and allowed the Berlin Wall to fall down.

By the time Mr. Yeltsin came to power, the East bloc was gone. The Soviet Union was gone, and the Kremlin kiss was gone with them, said Mr. Parfyonov, the TV host. Now, he said, it's coming back.

lized a lot of old people people.

The dilemma of the decade, Mr. de Vries acknowledged, is not going to get any easier for politicians in Europe. Governments will be faced with an agonizing choice: to pay pensions to those people used heavily for many years with the promise they would get their fair share upon retirement, or else use that money to help the young.

"Either way we face the risk of a wider disparity between rich and poor, and between young and old," Mr. de Vries said. "We must decide whether we can accept less solidarity in our society, as you have in the United States."

## DUTCH: Graying Population Fears for the Future of the Welfare State

Continued from Page 1

nearly two decades. Other mainstream parties, including the conservative opposition and the Labor Party, the junior partner in the center-left governing coalition, have found that pleas for welfare reform draw nothing but boos during a campaign that has suggested that the country's vaunted tolerance and social consensus may be breaking down.

Opinion surveys show that the extreme-right Central Democrats, who scored big gains in local elections in March by running on an anti-immigrant program, may win up to eight parliamentary seats.

The leader of the Central Democrats, Hans Janmaat, is standing firm for inciting hatred against foreigners, but that has not stopped him from leading a campaign based on a xenophobic message that immigrants, ethnic minorities and the 50,000 asylum-seekers who come to the Netherlands each year are abusing the social welfare system.

The populist revolt by the elderly and the far right against the political establishment is due, to a large extent, to tactical blunders by the Christian Democrats and their allies. For a long time, they ignored the far right, in the belief that a lack of attention would make it disap-

pear and that the country's tradition of tolerance would never permit xenophobic feelings to flourish.

Similarly, the Christian Democrats believed that the Dutch population would respond to their calls for sacrifices, because old people would understand that the funds were needed to create jobs for a younger generation.

"We made a mistake," said Social Affairs Minister Bert de Vries. "My party was so stupid as to promise not to raise pensions for four years. It would have been better to say we would decide what to do each year in light of economic circumstances. Instead, it mobi-

lized a lot of old people people.

The dilemma of the decade, Mr. de Vries acknowledged, is not going to get any easier for politicians in Europe. Governments will be faced with an agonizing choice: to pay pensions to those people used heavily for many years with the promise they would get their fair share upon retirement, or else use that money to help the young.

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سكوت على التحركات

## Seoul on Alert Over North's Movements

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam ordered South Korea's 650,000-member armed forces on Monday to keep an around-the-clock vigil following unusual military moves by North Korea in recent days.

"The Defense Ministry should be fully prepared to cope with any eventuality, with all the soldiers exercising a 24-hour watertight vigilance," Mr. Kim was quoted by an aide as saying at a meeting of cabinet ministers in security-related departments.

Mr. Kim ordered the alert as the United Nations forces stationed in South Korea accused North Korea of violating the 41-year-old armistice by deploying more soldiers and weapons than permitted at the tense inter-Korean border.

But a Defense Ministry spokesman said the presidential statement was not intended to increase the level of alert but to emphasize that troops should always be vigilant.

"We are not seeing the unusual North Korean movements of recent days as a sign that they will commit a serious provocation against the South," the spokesman said.

A UN Command spokesman said North Korea, which in recent days has described the armistice that ended the 1950-53 Korean War as "a worthless piece of paper," had increased forces at the Panmunjom truce village at the border to unacceptable levels.

"Early in the evening of April 29, the Korean People's Army for several hours had more men and weapons in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom than permitted by the armistice agreement," a UN Command spokesman said.

Tension is always high in the Panmunjom security area, a circle 800 meters (about 870 yards) in diameter. Each side is permitted to have up to 35 military police within the perimeter.

"As with similar violations in the past," the spokesman said, "the UN Command is addressing the issue with the KPA through the Military Armistice Commission channel."

South Korean armed forces and U.S. troops were put on alert for

about three hours on Saturday when about 20 North Korean aircraft were monitored flying toward Seoul.

The South's Defense Ministry said the North Korean Air Force appeared to be on a regular training exercise, but it was very unusual that it was conducted on a Saturday.

During Monday's security meeting, the first since South Korea named a new unification minister on Saturday, President Kim said North Korea recently withdrew several members of its armistice

commission secretariat on resident duty at Panmunjom.

Mr. Kim was quoted by his aides as saying North Korean soldiers equipped with arms and helmets appeared at Panmunjom on Friday, a violation of the armistice pact.

The number, movement and dress of North Korean and UN troops stationed at Panmunjom, the only crossing point on the inter-Korean border, is strictly prescribed under the armistice agreement.

The UN military command also

said on Monday that it was holding talks with North Korea over renewed calls by the Communist government to scrap the armistice. North Korea wants to replace the truce with a permanent peace treaty signed directly with the United States.

South Korean officials view that as an effort to cut them out of decision-making on the divided peninsula's future and drive a wedge between Seoul and Washington.

(Reuters, AP)

## 12 Die as Rwanda Church Is Shelled

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — Mortar rounds hit a church crowded with refugees in the Rwandan capital, Kigali, killing 12 people and wounding 113, the United Nations said Monday.

Two rounds hit the Sainte Famille church, where more than 2,000 people had taken refuge, during a brief firefight Sunday between rebel and army troops, said Moctar Gueye, a UN spokesman.

He said many of the survivors had been very seriously wounded. UN efforts to arrange a ceasefire between the army, which is dominated by the Hutu ethnic clan, and rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, which is dominated by the Tutsi, have been fruitless. The rebel group said on radio that it would not attend peace talks planned for Tuesday in Arusha, Tanzania.

The group said it "has no intentions to and will never negotiate any ceasefire with the illegitimate and self-imposed government in Rwanda."

At least 100,000 people have been killed in nearly a month of savagery in Rwanda, and more than 1.3 million have fled their homes. The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has said that the death toll could be 200,000. The rebels also claimed in their radio broadcasts that the toll had reached 200,000.

More than 250,000 refugees fleeing the slaughter and the advance of the rebels trudged into Tanzania

before relief workers said the rebels closed the border Saturday.

Officials fear another 250,000 people could flee into Tanzania if the border reopens.

Bradley Guernant of the World Food Program said relief workers were organizing food distribution

for the refugees, but that it would take a couple of weeks to work out an adequate distribution program.

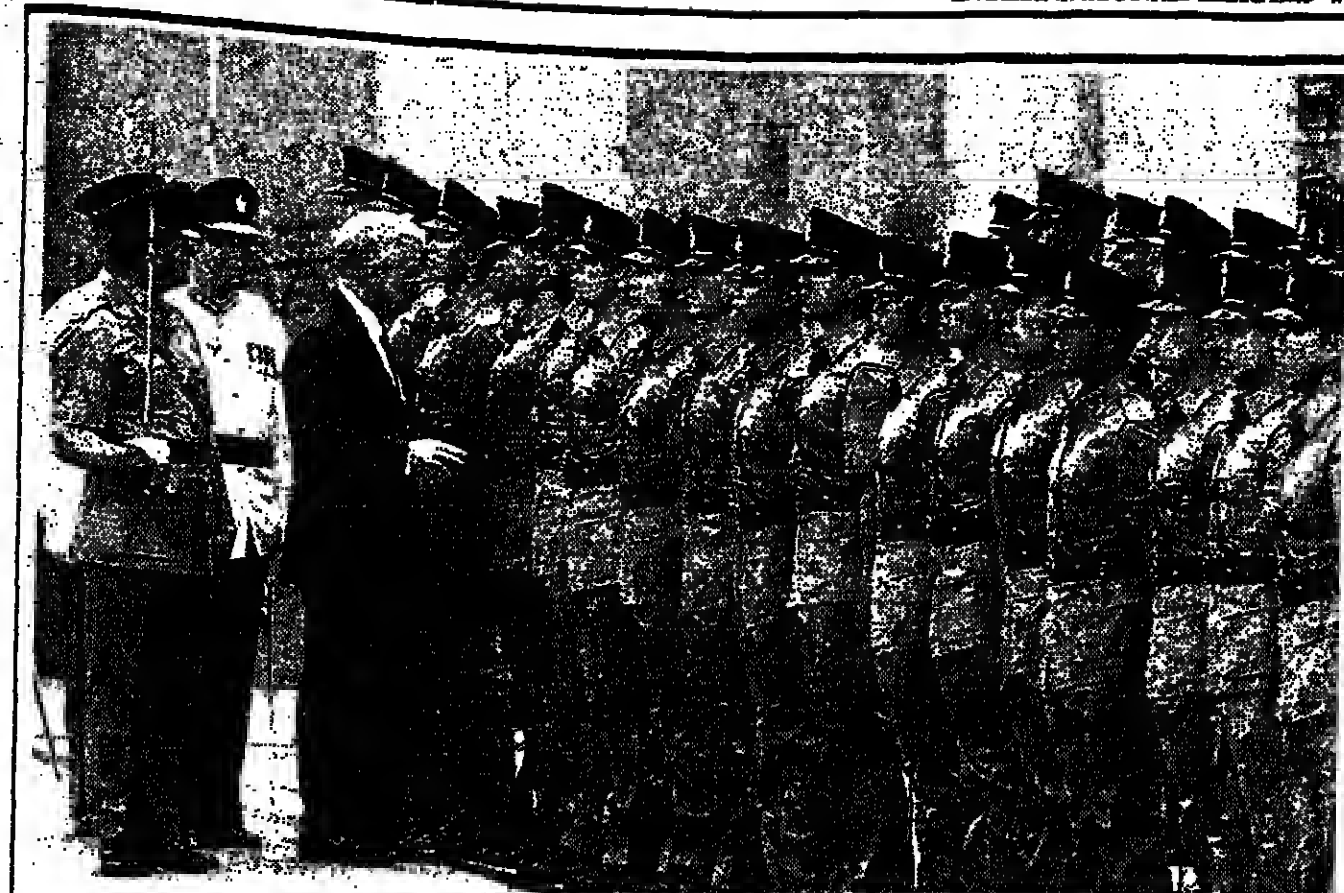
The World Food Program has 63,800 tons of food for the refugees — enough to feed 1.2 million people for two months — but the first shipments will not arrive for days.

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HE'S GOT THEIR ATTENTION — Governor Chris Patten marking the 150th anniversary on Monday of the Hong Kong police.

## Jakarta Vows to Rout 'Street Criminals'

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Indonesia has ordered its military to join the police in ridding the capital of suspected law-breakers, another sign that some Asian countries are determined to take tough measures against crime and vandalism despite raising human rights issues in the West.

"Jakarta must be cleared of criminals" before Asia-Pacific leaders, including President Bill Clinton, meet there in November, said the capital's police chief, Major General Mohammad Hidayat.

Some human rights groups are concerned that the operation may lead to rights violations, including the resumption of widespread summary executions.

Indonesian authorities say they will take tough measures against youths found with weapons, illegal drugs, or committing vandalism.

"Educating them is no longer an effective means of bringing down the rate of student brawls or violent

crime here," said a senior Jakarta police officer, Tisna Yoga. "We have no choice but to impose harsh laws."

General Hindarto said the Indonesian armed forces had to "start cleaning up the city and its surrounding area of bandits, thieves and other kinds of street criminals" to assure the security of the summit meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, known as APEC.

The 17 members of the forum comprise the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand as well as Japan and most other East Asian economies.

Indonesian news organizations have reported that as many as 16,700 soldiers and police are involved in the anti-crime sweep in Jakarta, called "Operation Cleansing."

Since the operation began on April 12, more than 700 suspects have been arrested. Three alleged criminals caught in the operation were killed Thursday when they tried to attack guards and escape

from custody, the police said. One of them was wearing handcuffs when he was shot and killed.

Many Jakarta residents, worried about inadequate policing and a rise in violent crime, evidently support the military crackdown.

But the Legal Aid Foundation in Jakarta criticized the operation, saying that it increases military power, reaches only petty criminals and ignores underlying causes of crime such as unemployment and the stark contrast between rich and poor.

Other civil-liberties and human rights activists in Indonesia are concerned that the operation may become a pretext for arbitrary executions.

In a crackdown in January and February in and around large Indonesian cities, soldiers and police shot and killed at least 18 suspected criminals.

Critics say the anti-crime campaigns raise the specter of a return to a long period of mysterious killings in Indonesia in the 1980s, when up to 5,000 known and sus-

pected criminals were executed as soon as they were caught.

Although the security forces were thought to be involved, it was only some years later that the government acknowledged that the campaign, known as operation Petrus, had been official policy.

Referring to Petrus and the current anti-crime drive, The Jakarta Post said Saturday that the questions raised were the same: Who was marked for elimination, who made such decisions and who would guarantee that only criminals would be eliminated?

But Major General Hendropriyono, the Jakarta military commander, said he was determined to make Jakarta "the most secure city in the world in the near future."

## Mideast Self-Rule Pact Near

Palestinians and Israelis Say They'll Meet the Deadline

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service

CAIRO — Palestinian and Israeli negotiators, meeting in Cairo to ready the self-rule agreement for Gaza and Jericho for signing on Wednesday, said they had settled most issues and would meet the deadline.

"As we approach these last hours," said the chief PLO negotiator, Nabil Shaath, "I feel more comfortable that we are at the gates of a major achievement for our people and for all people in this part of the world."

The PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin are to meet Tuesday in Cairo. The two leaders, who are expected to sign the accord Wednesday morning, will settle final issues, including the size of the Palestinian enclave in Jericho. They will also decide whether Palestinians will be stationed on the Allenby Bridge linking the West Bank and Jordan.

Israeli forces are scheduled to begin withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho within 24 hours of the signing and hundreds of Palestinian police will enter Gaza and Jericho to take control of security, negotiators said.

"Everything is geared to top speed towards the implementation of this agreement immediately after the signing on Wednesday," Mr. Shaath said.

"The police are going to be ready. We have received now the detailed news about Israeli withdrawal."

Mr. Shaath said that the new Palestinian leadership for the civil administration would begin to arrive in Gaza and Jericho this week.

"They will all start to flow in as soon as we sign," he said. "If we are delayed a day or two, it's not a problem."

Abir Rujoub, an adviser to Mr. Arafat, told reporters that Israel had agreed to free 1,000 Palestinian prisoners and allow 40 to 50 deportees into the occupied territories on the day of the signing. The prisoners

will be the first of some 5,000 who the Israelis have promised to release in the two weeks following the signing.

But the two sides have yet to agree on the fate of some 3,500 Palestinian prisoners, many of whom are followers of the Islamic militant movement Hamas.

Mr. Shaath said the legal issues that have stymied negotiators for weeks were now cleared up. He gave no details, but the point of dispute was over who would have legal jurisdiction over people arrested in Gaza and Jericho.

Assad Counters Israelis

John M. Gashko of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem:

President Hafez Assad of Syria has given a negative response to Israel's latest peace overtures, but he countered with a detailed counterproposal that Israeli officials Monday described as a hopeful sign that Mr. Assad might be ready for serious negotiations.

That assessment was given by Israeli officials after Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher reported to Mr. Rabin on the results of his weekend discussions with Assad in Damascus.

Mr. Christopher, who is trying to stimulate movement in the long-stalled Syria-Israeli track of the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process, went to Damascus Saturday to present Mr. Assad with the Rabin government's new ideas.

The central issue is the status of the Golan Heights. Syria has insisted on complete and immediate Israeli withdrawal from the Golan, while Israel has said that the extent of any withdrawal must be determined by Syria's willingness to offer Israel full recognition and security guarantees.

The Israeli proposals are believed to center on an offer to withdraw from the Golan in stages.

## Gaza-Jericho Development Is Set

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The World Bank unveiled on Monday a three-year \$1.2 billion program worked out with the Palestine Liberation Organization to quickly lay an economic foundation for the new Palestinian entity in the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

Implementation is expected to begin almost immediately after Wednesday's planned signing in Cairo of the Israel-PLO accord governing the transfer of Gaza and Jericho to Palestinian self-rule.

The first steps in the economic program, designed by the Palestinians in coordination with the World Bank and donor countries, will involve the laying of sewer and water lines, the establishment of new waste disposal facilities in Gaza and Jericho. Other projects for improving housing, roads, health centers, telephones and water are to follow as soon as the engineering studies are completed.

"If the peace process has any hope of success, the

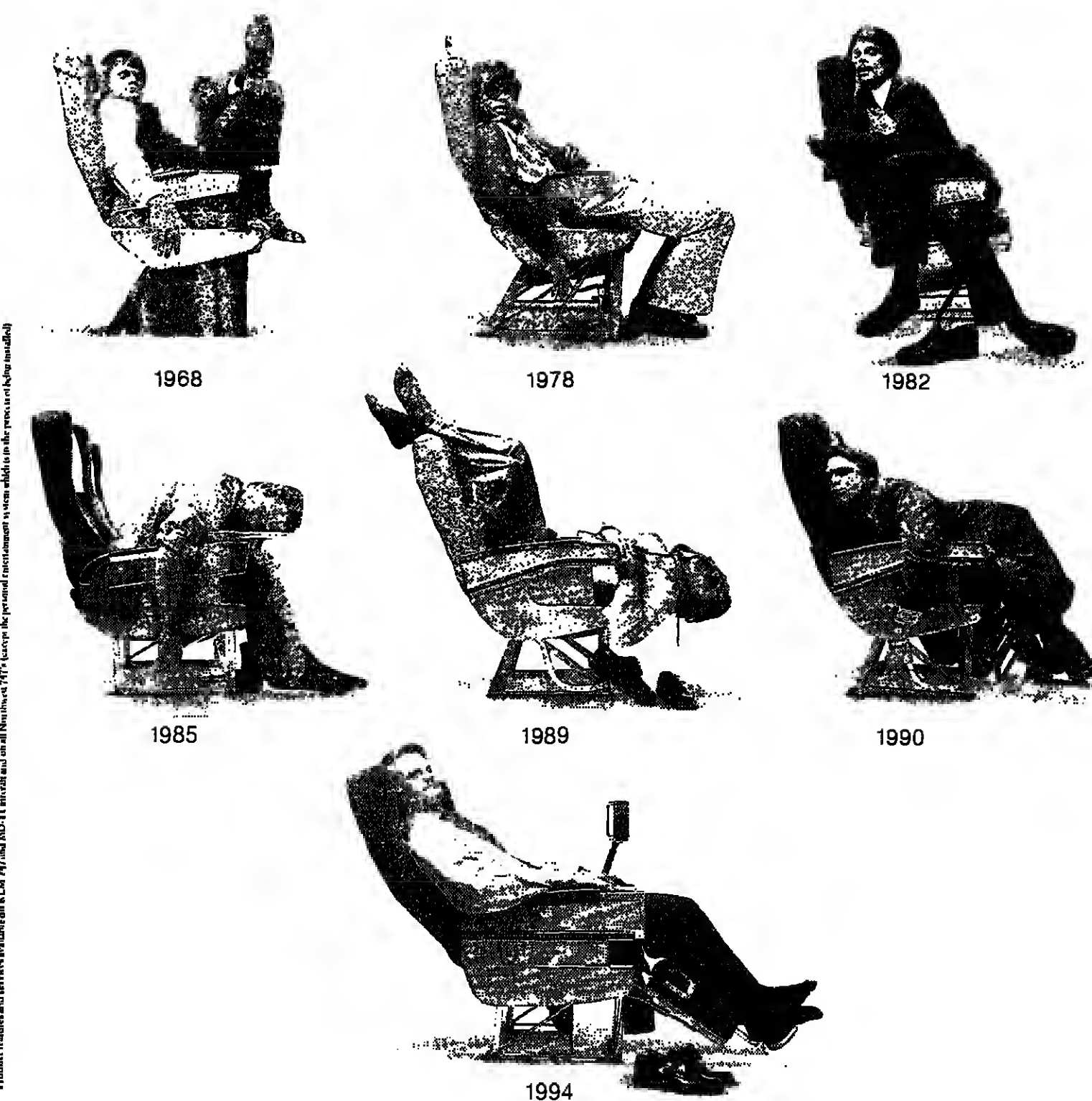
Palestinians need to see improvements in their living conditions very quickly," said Carlo Koch-Weser, the World Bank vice president for the Middle East and North Africa Region.

"The program and the funds behind it are for the immediate needs of the Palestinians and will help create a new physical and social infrastructure, provided political stability can be maintained. But unless there is a visible improvement in social and economic conditions, in an equitable way, the very foundations of peace will be undermined."

Forty donor countries pledged a total of \$2.4 billion in aid to the new Palestinian entity in October at a conference organized by the United States. Since then, the World Bank and PLO economic specialists have been working on a program that would take these diverse and often vague pledges and forge them into a coherent, detailed plan for economic development.

That plan, released on Monday, details how to spend half of the money during the next three years.

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## A Laboratory for Mideast Peace

### Self-Rule Accord Is a Test, Palestinians Say

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

**RAMALLAH, Israel-Occupied West Bank** — For Samah Qubaj, a computer programmer, the advent of Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho looms large, even though it will not come soon to the streets of Ramallah and other major towns in the West Bank.

"It will be a test for us — for the entire Palestinian nation," said Mr. Qubaj, 26. "We have to take up the challenge of those Israelis who said the Palestinians could never govern themselves. We have to prove we can."

When control of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho is transferred to the Palestinians in the next few weeks, it will cover only two small, relatively poor regions, and apply to less than half of the nearly 2 million Palestinians in the territories. But the experiment in self-rule is already the subject of immense curiosity and scrutiny for Palestinians and Israelis.

The reason is that Gaza and Jericho are about to become a laboratory for everything that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, have struggled to achieve since they shook hands at the White House in September.

At stake in the success or failure of the Gaza-Jericho accord are two concepts that are at the heart of any attempt to ease the enmity between Jews and Palestinians. One is Israel's offer to trade land for peace. The other is the Palestinian desire for a homeland free of occupation.

For Israelis, the evacuation from Gaza and Jericho marks the first time since the 1967 Middle East war that they have ceded territory with a large Arab population close to Tel Aviv in exchange for peace — a far different proposition than relinquishing the Sinai desert to Egypt in the Camp David accords. For the Palestinians, too, it marks the first time in more than a quarter-century that they have taken affairs into their own hands — a far different proposition than waging the six-year intifada, or revolt against Israeli occupation.

According to Israeli and Palestinian analysts, this grand experiment will take time for both peoples to digest. Although last year's agreement envisioned Palestinian elections and extending their control to the remainder of the West Bank by July 13, few now expect the timetable to be met. Some Israelis are calling for a pause of months, or even years, to see how the Gaza-Jericho experiment unfolds.

What lies ahead is a long period of the Palestinians' and Israelis' testing each other. The negotiations over just the Gaza-Jericho pullout took five months longer

than planned. By comparison, the problems of the West Bank are immense, with more than 100 Jewish settlements scattered among 1.2 million Palestinians and 250 roads between the West Bank and Israel.

"It's not a mystery," said David Kutub, a Palestinian journalist and documentary film producer in Jerusalem. "This whole interim period is a test."

For Israelis, security is paramount. Ori Orr, chairman of the foreign affairs and defense panel in Israel's parliament and a retired general who is close to Mr. Rabin, said: "The big, big 'if' is whether the Palestinians can rule the area. The Palestinian police is not the question. The question is can the PLO take care of education, jobs, refugees and 800,000 people in Gaza."

The agreement will succeed "if the refugee in Jabalya sees some kind of light at the end of the tunnel," Mr. Orr said, referring to a Palestinian camp in the self-rule area. But if not, he added, "he can come again with a knife."

If terrorist attacks against Israelis continue, Mr. Orr said, "there will be no solution." Self-rule will remain in Gaza and Jericho only.

For Mr. Rabin, expanding self-rule in the West Bank represents a troublesome political calculation. While there is an overwhelming national consensus in Israel to exit Gaza, the country remains torn over the West Bank.

"Rabin and Peres are burying from Gaza and Jericho," Mr. Orr said. "They are not going to be so rushed about the next step. I don't think Rabin and our government can go in the same tempo, in the same speed, in the next step."

Ephraim Sneh, a Labor member of parliament who chairs the subcommittee overseeing the territories, said that "it is not feasible or desirable" to expand Palestinian control immediately to the rest of the West Bank.

Mr. Sneh expressed concern that the new Palestinian authority may fail to attract international aid unless it puts skilled management in place. Palestinian economists have complained lately that nations that pledged assistance have failed to deliver. But others point out that this is because the donors are not satisfied the money will be spent correctly.

"The money will not be allocated to organizations run in the old manner of the PLO in Beirut," Mr. Sneh said. While the Palestinian technocrats are qualified, he added, "I wonder if Arafat will let them work."

"I don't know how genuinely his mind and his way of thinking has transferred from being leader of an organization to leader of a state."

"No one will miss Gaza," Mr. Sneh said, "but the Palestinians would be very stupid to make Israelis feel that leaving Gaza was a mistake."

## ISRAEL: Army Restricts Use of Force as Pact Nears

Continued from Page 1

protect the settlements in the Gaza Strip, according to the September peace accord.

The army has already shifted the bulk of equipment in the Gaza Strip since the redeployment began last year, according to the Israeli press.

But no buildings have been handed over to the new police, and the army remains in charge of all installations.

Mr. Rabin has said the full redeployment of troops could take up to three weeks after the Cairo signing ceremony.

But the army chief of staff, Gen-

eral Ehud Barak, called for accelerated withdrawal.

He said he feared soldiers could be at risk because of a "lack of coordination between the army and the PLO."

An advance party of 1,000 Palestinian policemen will arrive in the occupied Gaza Strip on Thursday, a senior official in the future force said Tuesday.

The contingent, currently based at El Arish in the Sinai Peninsula, will form part of the 9,000-strong police force.

They will enter Gaza from Egypt via the Rafah border crossing. All are members of the Palestine Libera-

tion Army, the PLO's military wing.

Of the 9,000 Palestinian officers, 7,000 will be drawn from PLO troops throughout the Middle East and the balance from the West Bank and Gaza. Some police officers will patrol jointly with Israeli troops those roads used by both Palestinians and Jewish settlers, and others will be posted alongside Israelis at border crossings.

Palestinians suspected of attacking Israelis will be interrogated by Israeli police officers with Palestinian officers present, and Israelis suspected by Palestinians will be interrogated in Israel with a Palestinian police officer present, Israeli says.

## RAJ: Families of Princes Feud Over Palaces and Gems

Continued from Page 1

lifestyle will no longer be available and the people won't have the same respect they used to have."

When the Maharajah of Jaipur, Sawai Man Singh II, visited London in the 1930s, a British newspaper headline beamed: "Luckiest Young Man Alive Comes to Britain — Vast Wealth — A Palace — And Two Lovely Wives."

Upon arriving at his Rambagh Palace in Jaipur after her wedding in 1940, the Maharajah's third wife, Maharani Gayatri Devi, described the glowing cream-colored edifice as the "setting for some fabulous and imagined fairy tale."

Her private sitting room was filled with objects of art, which she detailed in her memoirs: "Small jeweled animals, rose quartz and jade, and curved daggers with white jade hilts carved to look like animal heads with jewels for eyes were displayed in glass cabinets. Jade boxes encrusted with semiprecious stones in floral designs held cigarettes, and heavy crystal bowls were filled with flowers."

For the family that spent its days drinking gin and tonics on the wide verandas, serving lavish meals at its 80-seat dining table and riding into the forests on tiger shoots, the fairy-tale existence has become a nightmare of accusations of theft, mismanagement and money-grubbing.

Most of the family's jewels, paintings and carpets are sealed in six strong rooms and 17 warehouses by orders of two courtiers; is-

beloved Rambagh Palace has been turned into a hotel where guests willing to pay \$550 can spend a night in the former princess's former private suite; and the Maharajah's eldest son and would-be heir to the throne, Bhawani (Bubles) Singh, is recovering from a stroke that he says was at least partially brought on by the family bickering.

To understand how the high have fallen so low, one must examine the uneasy relationship between one of the most poverty-stricken nations in the world and its princely past.

While the royal families maintained their domains during British rule, the Indian government incorporated their kingdoms into the country after independence in 1947. In return, they were allowed to keep their titles, some of their palaces, many of their jewels and were granted monthly allowances called "privy purses."

But in the early 1970s, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi persuaded Parliament to enact a constitutional amendment stripping the maharajas, maharanis and nizams of their titles, privy purses and many of their land holdings.

About the same time, the Maharajah of Jaipur died after suffering a heart attack while playing polo in England. He left no will.

At the heart of the Jaipur court battles, as well as other those of dozens of other royal families, is a legal debate over whether the eldest

son of a prince should inherit all of his father's property under the centuries-old law of primogeniture, or whether other siblings and wives should be given their share under more modern Hindu law.

As a result of the legal fray, most of the family's jewels, antiques and paintings have been sealed in strong rooms and storerooms for the past eight years, awaiting the outcome of cases that could take decades more to wind through the cumbersome Indian court system.

## KODAK: Buyers Line Up

Continued from Page 1

industry as the U.S. health care system undergoes reform. The reform of the system is also attracting foreign buyers because they have more experience operating in Europe's price-controlled environment, some aspects of which are already being adapted here.

Elif Sanofi SA of France, a part-owned subsidiary of Elf Aquitaine that has a research alliance with Sterling Winthrop to develop heart and cancer diagnostics, announced in Paris it was interested in taking up its option to acquire the prescription sector of the subsidiary. It said the division had sales of almost \$1 billion. The acquisition would make Sanofi the company's 10-largest pharmaceuticals worldwide.

Separately, Bayer AG said it was interested in the over-the-counter drugs, which would give the big German chemicals company back the trademark to its well-known aspirin in the United States, which it lost during World War I.

The Kodak move had been foreseen, but Mariola Hager, medical industry analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc., said she wondered whether its timing may have been pushed forward by Monday's announcement that Roche Holding AG of Switzerland would pay \$5.3 billion to Syntex Corp., a troubled U.S. drug company whose most profitable patents are running out.

"Once one big company makes a deal all the others follow more prudently than you expect. Three months from now may be too late," Ms. Hager said. "The whole industry is ripe for consolidation, and this is a field Kodak doesn't understand."

Ms. Hager said the large American drug companies, which have been coming money for the past decade in the world's least controlled and most lucrative market, are already being forced to compete by large managed care health companies that are expected to be the heart of President Bill Clinton's health reform program.



An aid worker trying to control a crowd of Rwandan refugees as they waited for rationed beans at a camp near Rusumba, Tanzania.

## U.S. Steps Up Efforts to End Rwanda Bloodshed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NAIROBI** — The United States stepped up pressure on Tuesday for regional action to end the bloodshed sweeping Rwanda, but attempts to broker talks between rebels and the rump government made no progress.

UN officials said Tuesday that troops dug in near the Kigali airport on the eastern outskirts of the Rwandan capital bled rebel headquarters in the former parliament building with a stream of mortar shells.

Twenty-one children and 13 Red Cross volunteers were killed on Sunday in the southern Rwandan town of Butaro, the International Committee of the Red Cross said Tuesday.

Washington, responding to mounting criticism of the West and the United Nations for doing nothing in the face of one of the worst tribal massacres for generations, sent two envoys to the region.

The White House said that John Shattuck, assistant secretary of state for humanitarian affairs, and David Rawson, U.S. ambassador to Rwanda, would visit countries bordering Rwanda in an effort to broker peace talks.

But the latest diplomatic attempt

to stem the bloodletting appeared doomed. Rwandan rebels ruled out an early cease-fire on Tuesday and said a foreign force could not halt the bloodletting.

Jacques Bihuguzura, head of international affairs for the Rwanda Patriotic Front, said at a news conference in Brussels that a cease-fire between the front and government forces would lead to more massacres.

"Stopping the hostilities between the hostile forces frees a part of the government army to increase massacres," he said.

Mr. Bihuguzura said a new international force proposed by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali would be useless in stopping the bloodshed.

"The international community cannot stop the massacres," he said. "It is only the Rwandans themselves who can do this."

Mr. Boutros-Ghali, who called on the Security Council last week to adopt a more forceful approach to Rwanda, is trying to organize an African peacekeeping force that could be sent into that country with the dangerous task of restoring law and order.

The secretary-general said he planned to ask the heads of all African countries, except Rwanda's direct neighbors, to say quickly whether they were willing to contribute to such a force and how many troops they could provide.

(Reuters, NYT)

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But the situation was still a "time bomb," she said.

Even as they struggled to accommodate the Rwandans, many relief workers said they were concerned that reports of renewed fighting between Hutus and Tutsis in neighboring Burundi might presage a new refugee crisis, similar to one six months ago that brought 250,000 Burundians into Tanzania, most of whom have since returned.

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Relief workers say they are fortunate so far that the Rwandans who fled here seemed prepared for their exodus; many have come with jerkins filled with water, a bit of food, cooking utensils, even plastic sheeting to make tents.

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# Realism or Idealism? Effective Foreign Policy Needs Both

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The death of Richard Nixon has brought renewed argument over the oldest debate of "realism" versus international idealism. Mr. Nixon is celebrated as the realist who put American national interest first. His Democratic successors are idealists and moralists, emphasizing human rights during the Carter administration, and in today's Clinton administration espousing "multilateralism," described as the delegation of responsibility for American policy to the United Nations or to the views held by a consensus of the "international community."

There is some truth in both judgments. Mr. Nixon was certainly a realist in national interest as the basis for policy, and he was entirely expedient in what he did to advance what he considered the national interest. However, how realistic this actually proved to be is a question that few are asking. Was it in the long-term national interest of the United States to end the Breton Woods monetary system and float the dollar?

Was it realistic to continue the Vietnam War after having been elected to end it, thereby adding five years to it and more than doubling the American casualty total — not to speak of other victims? Was invading Cambodia realistic, when it accom-

plished nothing decisive for the Vietnam campaign and pushed Cambodia deeper into the civil struggle that was to end in Khmer Rouge genocide? Realism by definition is accommodation to reality. The search for pragmatic solutions. Had Mr. Nixon ended the Vietnam War the year he took office, he could have avoided the humiliation of Americans scrambling onto helicopters from the Saigon embassy rooftop in 1975 and won a better outcome for America's South Vietnamese allies than the rout they eventually experienced. He lacked the vision to see this — or the courage, as displayed by Charles de Gaulle in liquidating the Algerian War, France's equivalent of Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon was certainly a realist to end the absurd American nonrecognition of Communist China. He was a realist in looking for détente and arms control agreements with Russia. In other respects he was expedient in action but lacked vision. Nonetheless he was a student of international relations, more so than any other recent president, or secretary of state.

It is a habit in the United States to make amateurs secretary of state (or president), in the belief

that no particular experience or intellectual qualifications are necessary to the job. A friend of Warren Christopher's said to me recently that Mr. Christopher's performance should not be criticized too harshly, since the end of the Cold War has brought novel problems. But if Mr. Christopher had not thought about these new problems, and had no convictions about what should be done, why did he agree to become secretary of state? He should have remained a Hollywood lawyer, or taken another cabinet post in which he knew what he was doing.

I realize that Mr. Christopher is no worse in this respect than many of his predecessors. But the problem with amateurs is that they ordinarily do not know either history or the fundamental policy debates, and therefore become the prisoners of slogans or of the ideas of the moment.

Has either Mr. Christopher or Bill Clinton seriously considered this question of realism versus idealism? Democrats are inclined to associate realism with policy amorality, and international idealism with virtue. They are inclined toward the Wilsonian tradition, which says that foreign policy should aim to make a better and more moral world by way of economic and political pressures and international institutional reform.

This was Jimmy Carter's position, and it seems to be Bill Clinton's. George Bush and Ronald Reagan also belong to this tradition; both conceptualized world affairs in the abstract terms of a moral struggle by the United States against forces of evil.

However, as the political scholar Hans Morganthau argued four decades ago, policy idealism risks producing immoral results when it jeopardizes the security or good order of national communities by pursuing unachievable international goals. The "moral dignity" of a policy of realism and national interest lies in its respect for and defense of the only communities capable of realizing and protecting truly moral society, the nation-states.

This is an important debate. The whole argument over Bosnia turns on the question of whether intervention there represents an "idealistic" attempt to solve insoluble problems or is a realistic defense of the moral claims of the national community. It is necessary that those who conduct policy understand the debate and justify their decisions in terms of it.

This has not been the case in Mr. Clinton's Washington. Mr. Clinton will have done Bill Clinton a posthumous service if he compels this administration to examine what it believes.

*International Herald Tribune.  
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## The In-Your-Face Videos Bring the Censor Nearer

By Richard D. Heffner

NEW YORK — A whole new "entertainment" industry was born in the early 1980s, one that in its extremism may now threaten American liberties. The new industry was home video of explicitly sexual and violent content — content that until then had been kept as far from Americans' homes as possible.

On cable's "blue" programs a woman masturbated on the screen; another

of a revolutionary "interactive entertainment" industry, with its video games and promise of "virtual reality," today brings violence and sexuality into homes with a lifelike intensity that had never been imagined. Check out "Mortal Kombat" and "Night Trap."

Reaction is almost setting in — not just among fanatics and know-nothings but in the ranks of America's most thoughtful citizens and public officials.

Unfortunately, too many of them now naively turn to the movie rating system I head as a model of how to stem what may too likely become a plea for government censorship. The video game and cable industries are now instituting ratings to assuage public and political concerns.

But merely to imitate what the motion picture industry lobbyist Jack Valenti led his colleagues to do a quarter-century ago won't work today.

We have made mistakes over the years, but America's out-of-the-home, box-office-anchored rating system was designed to meet parents' concerns about their children's moviegoing, thereby silencing critics for movie censorship. It simply is not relevant to the in-home — and in-your-face — nature of new entertainment industries, which can provide no effective intermediary between their harshest content and their youngest audiences.

Every indication is that these technologies will bring over more outrageous material into homes — material that Americans have tolerated until now only because it has been kept at a distance.

In America, this seeming hypocrisy may have been freedom's saving grace. Extreme obscenity is tolerated only because it is kept largely out of sight, far from homes and families.

Make it more visible, thrust it upon children, and the risk grows that angry Americans will devise formulas of protest and self-protection dangerous to free expression and free choice for all.

Short of censorship, what is the solution for the excesses of cable and the new interactive entertainment?

It is to just say "no." Don't produce degrading materials; don't trade in them; don't seek merely to rate them, passing them off on parents and children; don't profit from them, at such an enormous cost to national life.

To all those who dismiss such an approach as futile, reminiscent of Nancy Reagan's maligned response to the drug problem, consider: Would these "entertainers" really choose instead to risk the biggest battle over free expression that America has ever known?

It is unrealistic to expect a technological "fix" for the invasive pornography of violence and sexuality. Electronic chips embedded in television sets will no doubt be bypassed before long, no more effective than unenforceable ratings.

So will contemporary parents' willingness or ability to control the games that their latchkey children play.

So will a call by media ethicists, whose professional codes of conduct are only toothless urgings, drowned out by demands for larger and larger audiences.

So will the call to boycott offending products and producers.

Unhappily, as a result, what probably will not be bypassed any longer is government censorship — unless someone out there has a better idea.

*The writer retires next month after 20 years as chairman of the American film industry's rating system. He contributed this column to The New York Times.*

## Someone Tell the Vilifiers: He Was Chosen President

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — At her press conference last month Hillary Rodham Clinton turned aside a question about the politics of personal destruction. "I can't really help it," she said, "if some people get up every day wanting to destroy."

The way Mrs. Clinton put it reflected the pain that she and the president have surely felt at the level of personal attack leveled at them in recent months. Whitewater is only part of it. There is a flow of poison directed at the president and his wife, in the comments of talk-show bigots, in extreme-right magazines and newsletters.

Again and again in America, those who disagree with some person or group have painted them as not just wrong but treasonous: "the paranoid style in American politics," the historian Richard Hofstadter called it.

The style was exemplified by Richard Nixon's tactics of smear and division. In his early political career he portrayed his opponents as pro-Communists. He did the same later as vice president. As president, his hate showed in the Watergate tapes.

At his death most people chose to emphasize the positive in Mr. Nixon's life, such as the rapprochement with China. But the bile he injected did lasting damage to U.S. political life, reducing trust and making Americans more cynical about all leaders.

The bitterness of the Red Scare period, and even of Vietnam, had seemed to fade. Ronald Reagan, for one, certainly did not have to cope with levels of personal vilification.

Now here we are again. Scandal sheets print charges about Mr. Clinton's sex life, and they are taken up by television networks and some serious newspapers. Talk shows peddle rumors that Vincent Foster, the White House lawyer and Clinton friend who committed suicide, was actually killed in a secret hideout.

As a general rule political leaders deserve no sympathy when they have a hard time. After all, as Harry Truman put it, "If you can't stand

### The D-Day Invitation List

Regarding "Invite Germans to Normandy, for Europe's Sake" (Opinion, April 23):

Congratulations for having published the comment by Dominique Moïsi and Karl Kaiser, a French-German reflection that demonstrates why the presence of the new, democratic Germany at the D-Day commemoration is justified. The Normandy landing began the process that led to the defeat of Nazi totalitarianism and to the triumph of democracy in Western Europe, including Germany.

Along with the official representatives of the democratic Germany, and German youth, born in democracy, there are other Germans who have a right to be present: those who were members of the Foreign Legion or of resistance movements, those who suffered in the Nazi concentration camps, those who tried to revolt against Hitler. Who can say that it was wise to exclude them from the D-Day events? Is it too late to correct such an ill-founded decision?

JACQUES JESSEL

Paris

It seems lots of people want to hijack the D-Day commemoration to promote their own ideas of worthy causes. Thousands of men died on those French beaches, killed by Germans. Some of the Allied veterans would like to take part in ceremonies that remind them of their good fortune in having been spared, while reawakening memories of their pals who never got home. They neither want nor need outsiders to mess with their memories.

If the Germans want to celebrate, let them go to Rotterdam, London or Coventry, and let their touring Luftwaffe pilots lay a few wreaths around. Let's wait another 25 years for those wonderful combined celebrations that Mr. Moïsi and Mr. Kaiser hanker for. By then we can be a little more certain of the "victory for democracy" they speak of, and almost all combatants will have lost interest in the matter.

G. WILLIS

Angers, France

As we prepare our celebrations for the 50th anniversary of D-Day, would it not be appropriate to reopen a pertinent question that has never been satisfactorily answered? Was it really necessary to "saturation bomb" acres and acres of

### French civilian living areas in Le Havre, Cherbourg, St. Brieuc, Caen, Rouen, St. Lô and other cities in Normandy?

Surely we might now spare some thought for all the innocent victims of the invasion, American allies, after all.

LESLIE SCHENK

Cherryville-Larue, France

### An Earlier Nazi Crime

Regarding "A Genocidal Aggression, and No Churchill in Sight" (Opinion, April 26) by Anthony Lewis:

Mr. Lewis should know better. The first great Nazi crime was not "the terror bombing of Rotterdam on May 14, 1940," but the terror bombing of Warsaw on September 7, 1939. The bombing was restricted to the Jewish part of the city and aimed among other things at my home, which was destroyed.

ISRAEL BORENSTEIN

Geneva

### The Singapore Debate

Regarding "The Censoring in Singapore Won't Make America Safer" (April 6) by Richard Cohen:

Mr. Cohen is absolutely right. The censoring of 18-year-old Michael Fay for acts of vandalism did not do anything to "make things safer in Singapore." I rather doubt that this was Singapore's intention. I have no doubt, however, that globe-trotting delinquents will now think twice before stepping out of line when there.

I write as an expert on corporal punishment, having been raised by a "barbaric" father who never failed to impress on me — and with a heavy hand — the difference between "thine" and "mine." A pity Mr. Fay was not so lucky.

D.D. HARRIS

Cork, Ireland

Philip Bowring ("Unusual Law Doesn't Bring About Criminal Order," April 20) describes Singapore as only an "average" city ruled as much by fear as by example.

If this were so, Singaporeans would have voted with their feet for greener pastures and foreigners would not seek to settle in Singapore. In fact, each year 2,200 Singaporeans emigrate, while 20,500 immigrants come to Singapore.

Mr. Bowring cites United Nations figures for his assertion that Singapore is no safer than "many other Asian countries and much of Europe." Interpol

figures on major crimes (murder, rape, robbery, housebreaking and car theft) paint a different picture. They show Singapore with 165 reports per 100,000 population per year, compared to Tokyo with 254, Hong Kong 478, Australia 2,841, Paris 3,510 and London 3,706.

S.B. BALACHANDRAN

Press Secretary to the Minister for Home Affairs, Singapore

In his letter of April 26, S.R. Naibhan, Singapore's ambassador to the United States, states that "the Singapore government did not introduce censoring; the British colonial government of Singapore did." This is correct insofar as it goes. But it gives the impression that the colonial government invented the practice, whereas it merely adapted a form of punishment that had been codified and in use in China since the 6th century. It was under the Sui Dynasty that censoring or flogging was introduced as a more humane form of the "less punishments" of branding and cutting off the nose, for minor offenses such as harming private property or vandalism.

By the time of the last dynasty, the Qing, 10 different degrees of censoring could be sentenced. Criminals and their families often hired the hitor to pretend to strike with force. Censoring was discontinued only under the People's Republic.

Bribery would be unthinkable in today's Singapore. Moreover, in old China the severity of the punishment depended on one's standing and connections, whereas in Singapore the same punishment is applied to all. In Singapore today, a standard rattan cane is used in place of the split bamboo of the past, which was chosen for its strength. No doctor was present in old China, and the cane was not disinfected. These contrasts between censoring in the old China and censoring in Singapore today provide striking examples of the island republic's concern for efficiency, fairness and hygiene in applying a system of punishments inherited, via the British, from the dynasties.

GEORGE STAUNTON

Brussels

On April 27, the Singapore Broadcasting Corp., in a documentary on vandalism, highlighted a speech to Parliament in 1967 by the home affairs minister, E.W. Barker, in which he justified the introduction of mandatory censoring for the offense of vandalism of public property. Last

year, Mr. Barker was convicted of drunk driving and refusing a Breathalyzer test. His sentence was a light fine, leniency having been shown on the ground that he had undertaken not to drive again. Instead he would use his chauffeur.

Readers may judge which is the more serious offense: spray-painting of cars or endangering lives by drunken driving.

R.J. SANDLANDS

Singapore

I think there is a good case for using censoring as punishment in all countries. But its use should be reserved for criminals who have caused bodily harm. To beat a man because he has defiled some metal object is to me a vast overreaction.

RICHARD HILL

Perth, Australia

When I see the beautiful historical buildings of Basel's old city defiled by totally unartistic, meaningless, and outright stupid graffiti, I have occasional thoughts that there is nothing wrong with Switzerland that a good dose of Singaporean discipline could not cure.

OTTO H. NOWOTNY

Basel, Switzerland

Michael Fay's transgression was a misdemeanor. That makes the punishment completely criminal.

CAROL PAGE

Munich

### Nixon in History

Even though I never voted for Richard Nixon, I was able to agree with much of what William Safire wrote ("How to Sum Up Nixon: An Inspiring Resurgence," April 26). Nevertheless, to call Mr. Nixon "America's greatest president" goes too far. Greater than Jimmy Carter, who has traveled so far, so often to stop conflicts and help promote free elections? Greater than Herbert Hoover, whose reports on the administration of government brought praise from Republicans and from Democrats led by Harry Truman? Greater than William Howard Taft, who held the post of chief justice of the United States after leaving the White House? Above all, greater than John Quincy Adams, who served some 18 years in the House of Representatives and did so much to oppose slavery?

BERNARD SINSHEIMER

Boulogne-Billancourt, France

## BOOKS

### THE SECRET LIFE OF THE SEINE

By Mort Rosenblum. 290 pages. \$21. Addison Wesley.

Reviewed by Ginger Danto

TRAVELERS often first experience their destinations through literature, from the succinct, sales pitch prose of guide books, to the more nuanced narratives of travelogues. Thus some owe to Henry James the discovery of Italy, or to V.S. Naipaul of India. Countess works have evoked Paris, variously guiding us through a cityscape of real and imaginary places.

Both are revealed in what is as much a captain's log as a travelogue, an assiduously kept by Mort Rosenblum, an inveterate journalist and impromptu mariner whose combined skills invite us to experience Paris from the other side of the quays, in "The Secret Life of the Seine." Rosenblum guides us to this "separate arrondissement of the spirit" he discovered long after living in France's capital.

"An unexpected Paris unfolds when you look close," Rosenblum recalls of July 1987, when he saw his adopted city "again for the first time" from a 54-foot barge. "I was at the wheel of my old wooden house, steering among the thirty-five sets of stone and steel arches

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Kevin McGoran, chief executive of the Irish industrial holding company Fitzwilliam PLC, is reading "De Valera: Long Fellow, Long Shadow" by Tim Pat Coogan.

"Eamon De Valera was one of the most prominent Irish statesmen of this century but he remains very controversial. It is quite a surprising book. It says many things that people have felt but never said publicly."

(Erik Ipsen, 1977)

that span the Seine from one end of Paris to the other. By then I had seen most of it from car windows. Walking, I had savored and smelled it. This time, from the inside out, the way its settlers had lived it since the Stone Age boatmen at Bercy, I could feel it."

An Associated Press correspondent and former editor of the International Herald Tribune, whose previous books have explored issues from cultural identity to journalistic ethics, Rosenblum is adept at conveying feeling without forsaking facts. Written in a style that weaves idle conversation with investigative reportage, this book takes us from the Seine's (alleged) source some 30 miles northwest of Dijon, to where it flows luxuriously into the sea at Le Havre. Notwithstanding the beautiful countryside,



there is more to the Seine than meets the eye.

Rosenblum seems to consider his subject like a liquid prism in which he gleams the present and the past. From the Seine's silty shores unfolds an entire civilization, from its murky water centuries of history. We accept these extrapolations because of the author's copious detective work, and because this is after all France, where tradition prevails, and explanations for so many things become apparent to outsiders only through this kind of educated observation.

"From the beginning, the French soul has bobbed in the waters of the Seine," Rosenblum writes in the opening chapter, which describes both his long love affair with his subject and the circumstances leading to full immersion. "On its

bridges love blooms; beneath them lives end. Hardly anyone can tell you exactly where the river starts, or much else about it, but it flows through every romantic's spirit. It nourished Matisse's pen and watered Monet's lily pond."

It initially proved more problematic for Rosenblum, an Arizona native and acknowledged klutz, with such century-old maritime equipment as wrench and varnish. Once official owner of La Vieille, however, Rosenblum had no choice but to allow his passion for the Seine to overcome his predilection for steam heat and stable floors. Ultimately, *penché* life provided a unique antidote to urban living, as "only a few garden hose connected us to the real world." "Inured to the perennial odor of diesel fuel, or the infiltration of strange expressions into his language," Rosenblum embraced the existential oasis afforded by the river. "I had discovered," he writes, "the secret life of the Seine."

Some aspects of this secret are alarming, and Rosenblum's sentiment does not spare the Seine's shabbier facts. These range from pollution — 57 known varieties — to police statistics on the number of bodies recovered — 13 in 1992. Indeed on the Seine, a captain's log sooner shows sightings of styrofoam than sailing ships, and his mop water less savory refuse than most care to find around their homes. For all

its romantic symbolism, the Seine is not for the squeamish. Yet this too is part of the river's legacy.

"For two thousand years the Seine was alimentary canal to a nation that took its nourishment seriously. Grain moved upriver, passing cargoes of wine headed downstream. Most food travels by road and rail these days, but a look at the Seine suggests that it is still . . . France's digestive tract."

The text tracks the river's itinerary, digressing like so many metaphorical tributaries, into stories about the surrounding country. We find the Gauls struggling on the shallow straits from Vernon to the picturesque part of Honfleur. The Impressionists at Giverny, and a trail of trysts on Ile d'Amour, a tiny Marne island with the ruins of a brooch.

Attuned to the humors of lockkeepers and keepers of other riverside establishments from barge to boat yards, Rosenblum shares his encounters with this indigenous population. These intimate profiles of those whose livelihood still depends on the river constitute, as much as scenery and statistics, the secret life of the Seine. They also suggest that we may never fully know it.

Ginger Danto is a free-lance journalist based in Paris.

### By Robert Byrne

VISWANATHAN ANAND faced Gata Kamsky in the first round in the Linares International Tournament in Spain. Anand, more than anyone, has been reaping a harvest out of the 6 B3 variation of the Najdorf Sicilian. Kamsky followed the main path of the Najdorf with 6...e5 7 Nf3 Bc6.

After 8...Bc7 9 Qd2, it is still too early for Black to play 9...d5 because 10 Nd5 11 Nf3 Qd5 12 Qd5 13 O-O-O favors White no matter whether Black chooses 13...Bd6 14 Ne5 or 13...Bb6 14 Na5.

On 10...g4, many players choose the preventive 10...h6, as Kamsky does here, because it forces White to expend time regrouping with 11 h4 12 f3 13 g4 14 h5 15 g5, and it also gives Black a moment to tilt back in the center. But the black kingside is loosened.

Moreover, Kamsky was pushed into a sharp tactical skirmish with 14...d4, because a retreat of his f6 knight would just lose the d5 pawn. And after 15 Bd4! Bb3 16 g4 17 ab 18 O-O-O, Anand strongly threatened 19 f4 and 20 e5, as well as the capture of the b4 pawn.

Kamsky tried to counter with 18...Ne5, but Anand made an elegant exchange sacrifice with 19 f4! Nf3 20 Qd2 Nf1 21 e5. Since the black position would have been disrupted after 21...Bc7 22 Qg7 Rf8 23 Qx1 followed by 24 R4, 25

### CHESS

Kamsky brought his king into shelter with 21...O-O.

But after Anand's 22 Bd3!, Kamsky could not bring his bishop to safety with 22...Be7 because 23 Rg1 g6 24 Bg6 Kh8 25 Bh7 Rg8 (25...Be5 26 Kh7 27 g6! Kf7 28 g7 Kf7 29 Qb7 Kf8 30 Rg1 Rb6 31 Qb6 32 Rf7 is annihilating) 26 Bg8 Qg7 27 Qh1 is powerful for White, who is a pawn ahead while retaining his mating attack.

Thus, he played 22...Be5 23 fe Qb4 and after 24 Rg1 Qd4 25 Kb1 Qe5, he had the material advantage of a rook and three pawns for two minor pieces. But the strength of these pieces in the middle game became quickly evident. After 32 Qf3, the black bastion had to crumble. There was no defense by 32...Rf8 33 Rb8 34 Qf7 Rf8

35 Nf8. So the desperate Kamsky tried 32...f5 33 Nf8 Rf5, praying that there would be no way for Anand to ward off the threat of 34...Rf5 mate. But he had overlooked 34 Ng1 Qg6 (34...Kh7 35 Rf5) 35 Rf1.

After 39 Rg1, there being no reason to play on 39...Kh5 40 Rg7 Qe5 41 Rg7 Qe4 42 Be2 Kh4 43 Qg3 mate. Kamsky gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE  
White: Anand, Black: Kamsky  
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nc6 5 Nc3 Nf6 6 e5 Nd5 7 Nf3 Be7 8 Qd2 Qc7 9 Bf4 Bc6 10 g4 h6 11 h4 g5 12 Bg3 Bg7 13 Bf4 Bb6 14 Na5 Bc7 15 Qd2 Qd5 16 Nf3 Qd5 17 Bb3 Qd5 18 Bb3 Qd5 19 f4 Qd5 20 Qd2 Qd5 21 O-O Qd5 22 Bd3 Bc7 23 Rg1 g6 24 Bg6 Kh8 25 Bh7 Rg8 26 Bg8 Qg7 27 Qh1 Bb6 28 Qg7 Qh1 29 Qb7 Kf8 30 Rg1 Rb6 31 Qb6 32 Rf7 33 Rb8 34 Qf7 Rf8 35 Nf8

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Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Colombia-English	000-01-0010	India	000-017	Mexico	000-000-777-0000	Portugal	000-014-777	United Arab Emirates	000-011
Australia	001-800-777-1111	Colombia-Spanish	000-01-0110	Indonesia	000-001-5	Moscow	000-0087	Romania	000-000-077	United Kingdom	000-000-077
Austria	001-800-777-1111	Costa Rica	000-001-5	Ireland	000-001-5-2001	Netherlands	000-002-919	Russia (Moscow)	000-000-077	United Kingdom	000-000-077
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## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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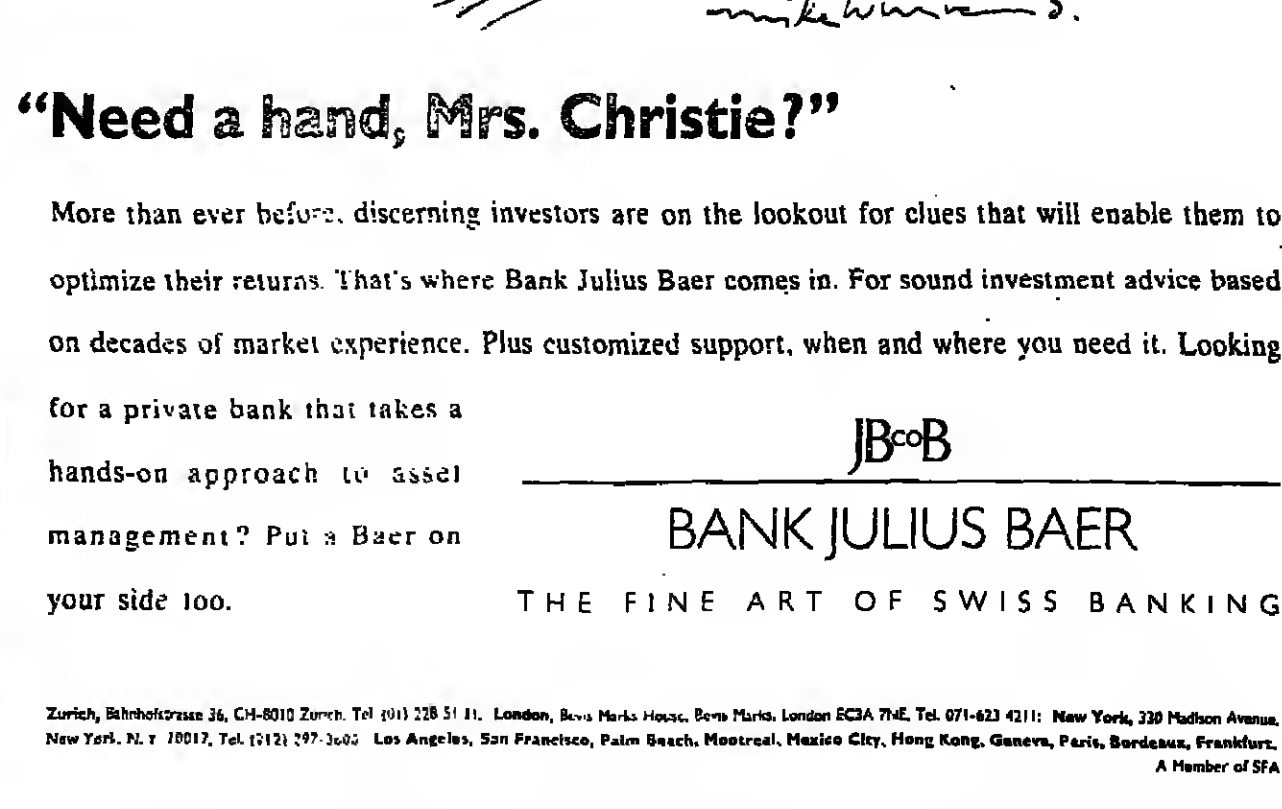
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# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## MARKET DIARY

## Drug Stocks Lead Wall Street Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A stronger-than-expected report on the economy and a drug company takeover pushed up stock prices Monday, allowing them to shrug off a drop in Treasury bond prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 19.33 points at 3,701.02. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by a 11-to-9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was active on the Big Board, where about 296 million shares changed hands.

A monthly survey from the National Association of Purchasing Management showed the U.S. manufacturing sector expanding rapidly in April.

The data sent the price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond down 8/32 point to 87 1/32, and the yield up to 7.53 percent from 7.30 percent Friday.

But stock investors focused on the potential positive earnings impact of quicker manufacturing growth rather than on the higher interest rates, which could choke off expansion.

The purchasers' data sent cyclical, in particular, higher. Cyclical issues that tend to capitalize on an upturn in the economic cycle.

Also encouraging to stock investors was news that Roche Holding, of Switzerland, will acquire Syntex, the pioneering U.S. drugmaker, in a deal worth \$5.3 billion. Syntex shares surged 8 1/2 to 23 1/2. Other drug stocks rallied, including Merck, which rose 1 1/2 to 31 1/2.

Upjohn added 1 1/2 to 28 1/2, while Glaxo Holding's American subsidiary, Glaxo, added 1 1/2 to 17 1/2.

Eastman Kodak got an indirect lift from the news, rising 2 1/2 to 44 1/2, because it spurred sentiment that Kodak may spin off its struggling Sterling Drug unit.

Stock in Lehman Brothers Holdings rose 1/2 to 19 1/2 after it began trading on a when-issued basis. Lehman is trading as if it were a public company because its parent, American Express, is spinning off the securities firm to its shareholders through a dividend on May 31.

Oil stocks slumped, because higher interest rates make oil stock dividends less attractive, analysts said.

Exxon fell 1 1/2 to 61 1/2. Chevron fell 1 1/2 to 57 1/2 and Texaco dropped 1/2 to 60 1/2, despite a gain in crude oil prices.

(AP, Bloomberg)

The dollar fell to 1.6474 Deutsche marks on Monday from 1.6473 on Friday.

The currency also stood at 101.635 yen, up from 101.600 yen. It had reached 100.500 yen Friday, its lowest since the postwar low of 100.350 set in August 1993.

"People are testing the Fed's resolve," said Albert Soris, foreign exchange manager at Kansallis Oskari Pankki in New York. "Right now there's no reason to buy dollars."

In addition to general caution on the part of traders, the market was thin with London trading closed for a holiday and Japan on the eve of a three-day break.

Traders said that many market players had soured on the dollar because it had failed to rally in the first four months of the year, even though German interest rates fell and U.S. interest rates rose.

"The dollar is a dog right now," said David De Rosa, director of foreign-exchange trading at Swiss Bank Corp.

Some dealers doubted that the Fed would intervene again soon unless the weakness of the current Treasury bonds in the market in U.S. Treasury bonds to calm jittery stock and bond markets, not to defend specific exchange rates," said Lisa Finstrom, currency analyst at Smith Barney, Shearson.

Against other major currencies, the dollar was quoted at 1.4030 Swiss francs, barely changed from 1.4024 francs on Friday, but slipped to 5.6410 French francs from 5.6393. The pound dropped to \$1.5155 from \$1.5190.

(AFX, Bloomberg, AFP)

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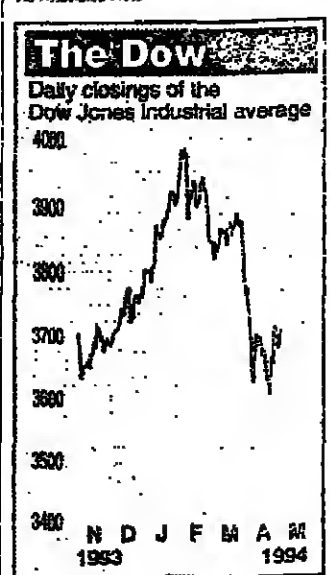
(AFX, Bloomberg, AFP)

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(AFX, Bloomberg, AFP)

Via Associated Press



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1993 1994

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	54 1/2	54 1/8	54 1/2	+1/8
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/8	48 1/2	+1/8
Novell	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/2	+1/8
Intel	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/2	+1/8
Compaq	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	+1/8
HP	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1/8
Motorola	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/2	+1/8
Texas Instruments	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	16 1/2	16 1/8	16 1/2	+1/8

NASDAQ Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Intel	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/2	+1/8
Microsoft	54 1/2	54 1/8	54 1/2	+1/8
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/8	48 1/2	+1/8
Novell	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/2	+1/8
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Compaq	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	+1/8
HP	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1/8
Motorola	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/2	+1/8
Texas Instruments	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	16 1/2	16 1/8	16 1/2	+1/8

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	54 1/2	54 1/8	54 1/2	+1/8
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/8	48 1/2	+1/8
Novell	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/2	+1/8
Intel	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/2	+1/8
Compaq	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	+1/8
HP	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1/8
Motorola	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/2	+1/8
Texas Instruments	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	16 1/2	16 1/8	16 1/2	+1/8

Market Sales

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	54 1/2	54 1/8	54 1/2	+1/8
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/8	48 1/2	+1/8
Novell	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/2	+1/8
Intel	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/2	+1/8
Compaq	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	+1/8
HP	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1/8
Motorola	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/2	+1/8
Texas Instruments	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	16 1/2	16 1/8	16 1/2	+1/8

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	54 1/2	54 1/8	54 1/2	+1/8
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/8	48 1/2	+1/8
Novell	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/2	+1/8
Intel	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/2	+1/8
Compaq	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	+1/8
HP	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1/8
Motorola	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/2	+1/8
Texas Instruments	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	16 1/2	16 1/8	16 1/2	+1/8

NASDAQ Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	54 1/2	54 1/8	54 1/2	+1/8
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/8	48 1/2	+1/8
Novell	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/2	+1/8
Intel	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/2	+1/8
Compaq	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	+1/8
HP	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1/8
Motorola	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/2	+1/8
Texas Instruments	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	16 1/2	16 1/8	16 1/2	+1/8

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	54 1/2	54 1/8	54 1/2	+1/8
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/8	48 1/2	+1/8
Novell	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/2	+1/8
Intel	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/2	+1/8
Compaq	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	+1/8
HP	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1/8
Motorola	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/2	+1/8
Texas Instruments	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	16 1/2	16 1/8	16 1/2	+1/8

Market Sales

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	54 1/2	54 1/8	54 1/2	+1/8
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/8	48 1/2	+1/8
Novell	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/2	+1/8
Intel	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/2	+1/8
Compaq	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	+1/8
HP	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1/8
Motorola	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/2	+1/8
Texas Instruments	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	16 1/2	16 1/8	16 1/2	+1/8

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	54 1/2	54 1/8	54 1/2	+1/8
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/8	48 1/2	+1/8
Novell	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/2	+1/8
Intel	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/2	+1/8
Compaq	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	+1/8
HP	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1/8
Motorola	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/2	+1/8
Texas Instruments	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	16 1/2	16 1/8	16 1/2	+1/8

NASDAQ Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	54 1/2	54 1/8	54 1/2	+1/8
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/8	48 1/2	+1/8
Novell	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/2	+1/8
Intel	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/2	+1/8
Compaq	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	+1/8
HP	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1/8
Motorola	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/2	+1/8
Texas Instruments	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	16 1/2	16 1/8	16 1/2	+1/8

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	54 1/2	54 1/8	54 1/2	+1/8
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/8	48 1/2	+1/8
Novell	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/2	+1/8
Intel	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/2	+1/8
Compaq	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	+1/8
HP	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1/8
Motorola	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/2	+1/8
Texas Instruments	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	16 1/2	16 1/8	16 1/2	+1/8

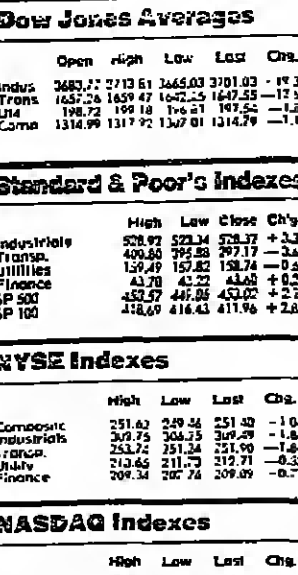
Market Sales

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	54 1/2	54 1/8	54 1/2	+1/8
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/8	48 1/2	+1/8
Novell	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/2	+1/8
Intel	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/2	+1/8
Compaq	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	+1/8
HP	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1/8
Motorola	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/2	+1/8
Texas Instruments	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	16 1/2	16 1/8	16 1/2	+1/8

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	54 1/2	54 1/8	54 1/2	+1/8
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/8	48 1/2	+1/8
Novell	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/2	+1/8
Intel	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/2	+1/8
Compaq	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	+1/8
HP	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1/8
Motorola	20 1/2	20 1/8	20 1/2	+1/8
Texas Instruments	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2	+1/8
Advanced Micro Devices	16 1/2	16 1/8	16 1/2	+1/8

Via Associated Press



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NYSE Most Active

ANNEX Stock Index				
	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	416.60	418.54	416.17	-0.2

Dow Jones Bond Average		
	Close	Chg.
10 Bonds	98.18	-0.01
10 Utilities	95.83	-0.01
10 Industrials	100.53	-0.01







Page 1  
**FINANCIAL TIMES**  
 Tables include the national debt and the balance of trade and current account. Late trade data are available from the Associated Press.

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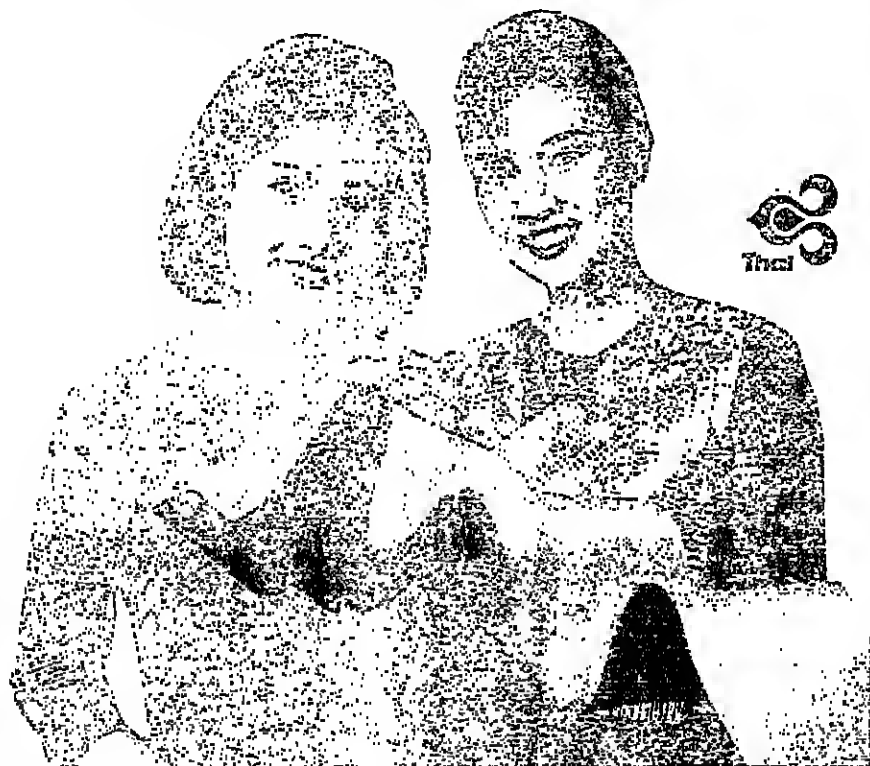
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Smooth as silk is a smile that comes  
 from the heart not the handbook.



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Notwithstanding that asset value mutations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices.

Citations supplied by kind donor. Not under time pressure.

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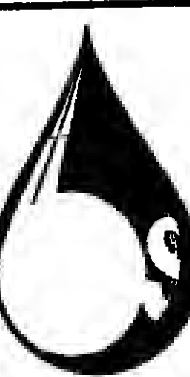
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**Monday's 4 p.m.**

**Monday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

### Monday's Closing

**Monday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

[illegible]

10-Month		3-Month		1-Month		Low		Latter		Over	
Year	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	Year	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio
1974	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1974	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1975	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1975	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1976	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1976	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1977	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1977	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1978	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1978	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1979	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1979	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1980	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1980	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1981	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1981	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1982	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1982	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1983	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1983	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1984	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1984	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1985	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1985	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1986	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1986	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1987	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1987	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1988	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1988	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1989	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1989	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1990	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1990	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1991	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1991	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1992	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1992	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1993	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1993	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1994	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1994	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1995	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1995	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1996	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1996	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1997	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1997	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1998	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1998	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
1999	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	1999	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2000	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2000	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2001	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2001	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2002	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2002	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2003	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2003	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2004	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2004	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2005	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2005	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2006	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2006	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2007	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2007	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2008	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2008	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2009	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2009	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2010	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2010	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2011	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2011	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2012	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2012	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2013	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2013	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2014	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2014	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2015	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2015	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2016	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2016	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2017	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2017	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2018	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2018	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2019	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2019	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2020	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2020	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2021	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2021	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2022	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2022	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2023	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2023	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2024	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2024	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2025	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2025	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2026	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2026	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2027	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2027	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2028	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2028	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2029	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2029	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2030	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2030	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2031	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2031	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2032	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2032	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2033	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2033	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2034	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2034	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2035	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2035	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2036	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2036	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2037	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2037	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2038	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2038	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2039	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2039	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2040	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2040	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2041	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2041	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2042	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2042	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2043	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2043	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2044	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2044	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2045	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2045	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2046	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2046	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2047	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2047	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2048	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2048	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2049	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2049	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2050	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2050	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2051	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2051	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2052	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2052	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2053	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2053	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2054	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2054	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2055	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2055	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2056	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2056	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2057	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2057	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2058	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2058	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2059	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2059	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2060	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2060	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2061	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2061	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2062	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2062	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2063	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2063	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2064	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2064	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2065	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2065	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2066	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2066	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2067	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2067	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2068	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2068	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2069	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2069	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2070	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2070	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
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2081	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2081	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
2082	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16	2082	100	1.00	5.25	22.5	1.16
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The 1994 China  
Commission for  
May 11-12, 1994

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# THE MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS MEETING EVER ORGANIZED IN CHINA.

The 1994 China Summit Meeting has been convened by the International Herald Tribune (IHT) and the State Commission for Restructuring Economic Systems (SCRES) and will be held at the China World Hotel in Beijing on May 11-12, 1994.

**CONFIRMED CHINESE PARTICIPANTS TO DATE INCLUDE:** Premier Li Peng, Vice Premier Li Lanqing, State Councillor and Minister of SCRES Li Tieying, Chairman of the State Commission for Economics and Trade Wang Zhongyu, Minister of Finance Liu Zhongli, Minister of Foreign Trade Wu Yi, Mayor of Shanghai Huang Ju, Chairman of China Securities Regulatory Committee Liu Hongru, Deputy Governor of the People's Bank of China Chen Yuan, and 140 CEO's of P.R.C. state-owned enterprises.

**CONFIRMED FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS TO DATE INCLUDE:** Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, Director General of GATT Peter Sutherland, Managing Director of the World Bank Ernest Stern, Former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt, President and CEO of Asea Brown Boveri Percy Barnevik, President of Boeing Commercial Airplane Group Ronald Woodard, Chairman and CEO of Caltex Petroleum Corporation Patrick Ward, Chairman of Peregrine Investments Holdings Philip Tose.

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# Banking and Finance in

# ASIA

## PROGRESS AND PROJECTIONS

**D**espite the recession in Western industrialized countries, growth in developing Asia in 1993-7 percent - was 10 times as high as in Africa and more than twice the average in Latin America and the Middle East.

But development was uneven across the vast region. The "Asian Development Outlook," published annually by the Manila-based Asian Development Bank (ADB), profiles country developments.

### East Asia

**Hong Kong** (per capita GNP: \$15,380). Exports declined by 5 percent last year, but service exports and the outward processing of Chinese products increased by 20 percent, allowing the colony to post 5.5 percent growth, a slight improvement over 1992. Prospects are linked with developments in China. More infrastructure, labor shortages and monetary stabilization within a system linked with the U.S. dollar are pressing concerns. Projected growth, 1994-95: 5.7 to 5.9 percent.

**Korea** (per capita GNP: \$6,790) was the slowest-growing of the NIEs in 1993. A difficult transition from light to heavy industries and chemicals is under way; domestic political uncertainty and low investor confidence pulled Korean growth down to 4.4 percent. New tax reforms and social programs are being introduced. Projected growth, 1994-95: 6.7 to 6.9 percent.

**Taiwan** (per capita GNP: \$10,210) also slowed down, although its 6.2 percent growth was still appreciable. With rates of domestic investments and savings dropping, Taiwan is in transition toward greater financial-service dominance. Further liberalization is ongoing as the island consolidates itself as a regional high-technology center. Projected growth, 1994-95: 6.4 to 6.6 percent.

**Singapore** (per capita GNP: \$15,750) saw increased electronic sales, and a boom in the local stock

market raised growth sharply from 6 percent to 9.9 percent last year. The city-state is also moving toward high-technology-based industries and a more service-oriented economy, particularly financial and business services. Further liberalization is under way. Projected growth, 1994-95: 7 to 8 percent.

### China and Mongolia

**China** (per capita GNP: \$380) shifted its policies in 1992 from curbing inflation to encouraging growth and investments, leading to two years of spectacular 13.2 percent and 13.4 percent growth, and unprecedented levels of foreign direct investments. The crash has created bottlenecks in transportation, power and communications while fueling inflation and trade deficits. Widening differentials between the special economic zones on the border and the inland regions has created migration and political problems. Reforms in the huge state sector are slow and controversial. Projected growth, 1994-95: 9 to 10 percent.

**Mongolia** (per capita GNP: \$550) suffered severe economic crises following disruption of trade lines with Russia and the transition to an open market after seven decades of central planning. The ship seems to be abating, with last year's negative 1.3 percent growth an improvement over contractions of 9.9 percent and 7.6 percent in 1991 and '92. Mongolia is still developing basic legal, marketing and banking institutions. No projections available.

### Southeast Asia

**Malaysia** (per capita GNP: \$2,790) continued to be one of the fastest-growing countries in the region with 8 percent growth. Despite unfavorable conditions in its major industrialized markets that affected its large rubber and cocoa exports, gains were noted in palm oil, electronics and other manufactured goods. Domestic spending was buoyant as the

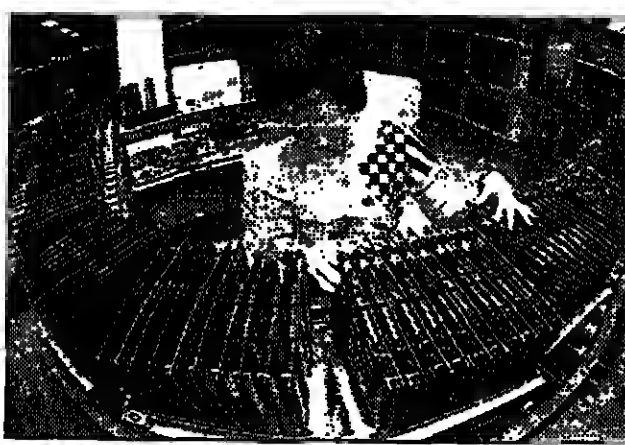
country consolidated its newly industrialized status. Inflation and a labor shortage are pressing problems. Projected growth, 1994-95: 8.6 to 8.4 percent.

**Thailand** (per capita GNP: \$1,840) continued to post strong 7.8 percent growth. Despite increased trade deficits, rising income from tourism and portfolio investment capital inflows helped keep the balance of payments sound. There was a budget surplus, but problems of urban congestion remain. The textile and garment industry of newly industrializing Thailand and other low-value-added manufacturing have now reached a point where competition from cheaper sources is cutting into their market share, challenging authorities to upgrade technology and efficiency. Projected growth, 1994-95: 8.2 to 8.5 percent.

**Indonesia** (per capita GNP: \$670) reversed its downward trend last year, posting 6.5 percent growth, compared with 6.4 percent in 1992. Despite lower prices for oil, the country's biggest dollar earner, deficits and debt ratios have improved, and stronger performance is expected. Indonesia has begun substantial deregulation and structural reform to open its economy to more private enterprise. But protection levels are high, geographical monopolies prevail, the state-run sector is still extensive and infrastructure lacking. Projected growth, 1994-95: 6.7 to 7 percent.

**The Philippines** (per capita GNP: \$770) is recovering from two years of recession caused by the breakdown of its power sector. New power plants came on stream last year, and increased political stability began to push growth upward, 1.7 percent last year. Garments and electronics are the highest export items. High fiscal deficits, debt and a lingering inward orientation beset the country. Structural reforms are slow. Projected growth, 1994-95: 4 to 5.5 percent.

**Vietnam** (per capita GNP: \$140) received a significant influx of fresh capital from abroad following the end of the U.S. trade embargo. High growth marks (8 percent) followed more open-market reforms, and Vietnam is now expected to be one of the fastest-growing nations in the region. Rice and crude oil are export mainstays, while other products, including coal, coffee, marine products, textiles (primarily silk) and other light industrial goods, are expected to increase sales. The transition to market economics is just beginning; tax and legal frameworks have yet to be put in place. Pro-



High-tech industries in Singapore are key to growth.

ture and forestry were firming up with the assistance of neighbors China, Malaysia and Taiwan. Bureaucracy, slow reforms and an underdeveloped legal framework present problems. No projections available.

### South Asia

**India** (per capita GNP: \$310) responded to a balance-of-payments crisis at the start of the decade with a structural reform and stabilization program. Liberalization of foreign investment laws led to the doubling of foreign inflows last year; growth was 3.8 percent. Trade deficits were on the rise throughout the subcontinent, except India. But more far-reaching and politically sensitive changes, such as the abolition of subsidies, are necessary for India to capitalize on its enormous economic potential. Projected growth, 1994-95: 4.8 to 5.5 percent.

**Pakistan** (per capita GNP: \$410) buckled from 7.7 percent growth in 1992 to 3 percent last year because of high fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits. Floods reduced agricultural output, and a virus cut cotton production, greatly affecting the spinning industry, which was already reeling from recession in world markets. Political instability last year caused a slump in business confidence. The outlook for the coming years is better, but diversified industries and more policy reforms will be needed. Projected growth, 1994-95: 5.5 to 6.5 percent.

**Sri Lanka** (per capita GNP: \$540), like India, is on the rebound from economic crisis. The past three years have seen rising growth, reaching 6.1 percent last year. Following structural reforms toward increased private-sector operations and foreign investments, manufactured goods now account for two-thirds of exports. Inflation has been running at double-digit levels. More reforms and a developing private sector are expected to attract more foreign investments. Projected growth, 1994-95: 5.9 to 5.5 percent.

**Bangladesh** (per capita GNP: \$220) increased growth slightly, from 4.2 percent to 4.5 percent. Limited natural resources, high population density and vulnerability to natural disasters are formidable obstacles. Nonetheless, self-sufficiency in rice has been achieved, and manufactured exports now exceed primary products. Projected growth, 1994-95: 5 to 5.5 percent.

**Bhutan** (per capita GNP: \$180) recently privatized its manufacturing sector. Growth declined marginally to 5 percent from 5.3 percent the previous year. The economic potential of the country has yet to be developed. No projections available.

**Maldives** (per capita GNP: \$500), a small economy based on tourism and fisheries, grew 6.1 percent last year. Rising inflation and public deficits require structural and administrative reforms. No projections available.

**Myanmar** (per capita GNP: \$890), formerly Burma, is still a highly regulated economy, with the state monopolizing key industries. Good agricultural output contributed to last year's 5.8 percent growth. The country lacks basic infrastructure. No projections available.

particularly power, transportation and communications. Inflation is rising. Foreign direct investments have involved the purchase of major shares in the national airline, renewal of oil exploration contracts by Western companies and improvements in tourism facilities. No projections available.

**Nepal** (per capita GNP: \$170) is struggling with fiscal imbalances and power shortages. Growth was 2.9 percent. Tourism is the mountain nation's bright spot. Projected growth, 1994-95: 6 to 5 percent.

### Pacific Islands

**Papua New Guinea** (per capita GNP: \$950) actually had a higher growth rate than China in 1993. A former Australian colony, the island made a killing on crude-oil sales as production from its Kutubu oilfield reached full capacity. But growth is deemed unsustainable. Huge fiscal deficits, lack of growth in non-mining sectors, high unemployment, an exchange-rate regime that militates against the development of competitive enterprise, and poorly developed physical and social infrastructure need to be addressed in the next two years, as economic growth could virtually cease. No projections available.

**Fiji and other Pacific islands** like Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa are small economies largely based on tourism, offshore financial services, remittances, agriculture and fisheries. Growth has been positive, but serious deficits plague their governments. No projections available.

## A FRESH LOOK AT REGIONAL FUNDING

**T**here is momentum," says Tomoo Hayakawa, head of the Asian Finance and Investment Corporation, the merchant banking subsidiary of the Asian Development Bank. Countries that have so far remained on the periphery of Asia's industrializing trend may be absorbed sooner than expected, he says.

Last year, the 61-year-old Japanese banker, formerly an ADB executive in industrialized capital centers, broke away from the crush of investors in China, Indonesia and Vietnam and led the five-year-old AFIC to India.

Mr. Hayakawa, who was instrumental in the introduction of new dragon bonds, has also moved quickly to expand his lending and equity investments into capital-market activities. Although the AFIC largely follows the development thrusts of the ADB, which instigated its formation and holds the largest share (30 percent), a recent move to pursue operations in the region's newly industrialized economies (NIEs) - considered "graduates" of ADB assistance - is a step toward more independence and initiative. Twenty-five other financial institutions in Japan, the United States and Europe support AFIC.

AFIC's Singapore capital-market operation, set up late last year, helped underwrite over \$9 million in only three months. With loan approvals rising 112.2 percent and cofinancing also on the

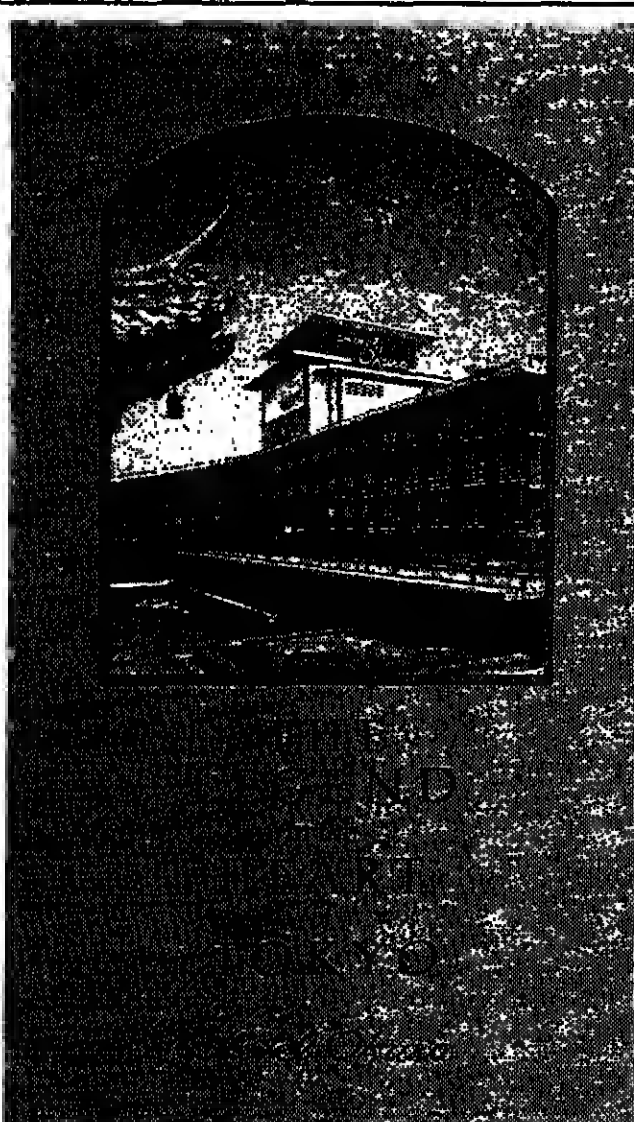
rise, last year's annual report showed a gain in income, from \$6.8 million in 1992 to \$8.7 million.

AFIC finances have largely been concentrated in Indonesia and Pakistan, but 13 project approvals in India worth over \$32 million place the subcontinent on top of the institution's list.

Mr. Hayakawa believes the present \$3 billion so-called dragon capital market will deepen in the coming years. He notes that up to 40 percent of European and American issues eventually find their way to Asia and that the region has huge foreign reserves - \$90 billion in Taiwan, \$30 billion each in Malaysia and Singapore. He sees an upswing in regional investments as a whole.

Increased competitiveness will be demanded of the region's growing ranks of bankers and financial institutions. Borrowers, on the other hand, are maturing. Many are ready to negotiate on equal terms with lenders. Mr. Hayakawa notes, warning that even established regional players who cannot keep in step may fall by the wayside.

"Wipe away preconceptions, look with fresh eyes," he advises investors and financiers. But he confesses that old memories are also behind his bullishness. "When I see bicycles grinding through the dirty, dusty streets of India, Indonesia or Vietnam, I see my boyhood in postwar Japan and am confident that unbelievable change can be just around the corner."



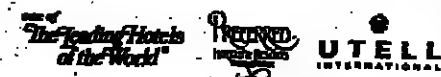
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## ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Asian Development Bank is an international development finance institution established in 1966 to foster economic and social development in the Asia-Pacific region. The Bank, which is based in Manila, Philippines, is owned by 55 countries from Western Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific region and is seeking to employ highly qualified professionals who are nationals of its member countries for the following professional staff positions. Women are particularly encouraged to apply.

### ARCHIVIST

The Bank's Archivist will implement an Archive Program and be responsible for its maintenance.

#### QUALIFICATIONS:

- an advanced university degree in library/information science
- eight years of experience in information management, including five years recent experience as records manager/practising archivist for a large corporation or government agency
- expertise in new information technologies that affect records as well as archival holdings and practices

### INFORMATION OFFICER - AUDIO VISUAL SPECIALIST

The successful candidate will be responsible for producing audio-visual products of international broadcast quality, which will reflect the Bank's activities and priorities. The specialist will produce video news releases; undertake audio-visual editing, conversion, and archiving activities; and conduct audio-visual interviews of management and other resource persons.

#### QUALIFICATIONS:

- recent experience in video scripting, shooting, production and editing, preferably with a large corporation or government agency
- exposure to working with people of different nationalities
- degree in communication arts

### YOUNG PROFESSIONALS PROGRAM

The Bank's Young Professionals Program was established in 1983 to recruit and assimilate annually a small number of exceptionally well qualified younger personnel. The Program is intended to lay the foundation for a challenging and rewarding career in the Bank.

#### QUALIFICATIONS:

- must be 30 years of age or below
- hold a Masters Degree or its equivalent in economics, finance, management, business administration or other fields related to the work of the Bank
- relevant work experience is highly desirable, especially in developing countries

Prospective applicants should note the following:

- Proficiency in written and spoken English is essential.
- It is expected that the above professional staff positions will be recruited at entry level.
- Bank staff generally reside in Manila but may be expected to serve in a regional office.
- The Bank offers a competitive salary paid in U.S. dollars, normally free of tax.
- Those who have applied previously need not re-apply.

Interested persons are requested to either send their curriculum vitae to:

HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION (REF. NO. 9402), ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

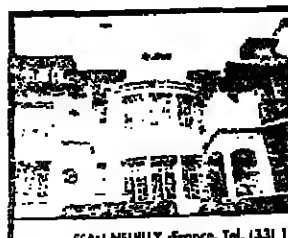
P. O. BOX 789, MANILA 0980, PHILIPPINES

or, alternatively, fax directly to:

(63-2)741-7961, (63-2)632-6816, (63-2) 631-7961, (63-2)631-6816



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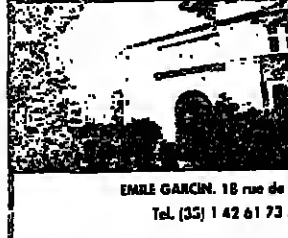
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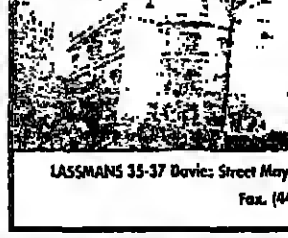
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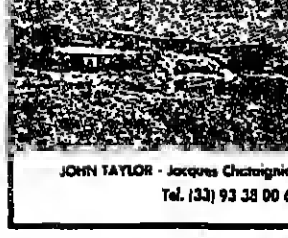
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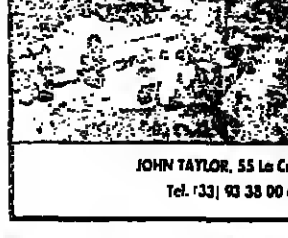
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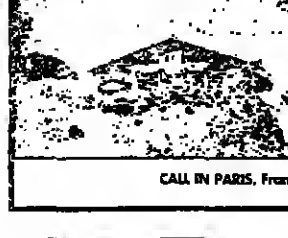
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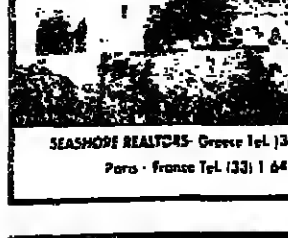
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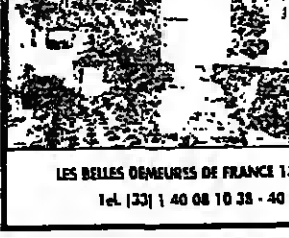
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■ Exceptional townhouse at Neuilly, restored to the original design. View of the Bois de Boulogne and Eiffel Tower. 225 m<sup>2</sup> on a sunny and one underground, 5 bedrooms, terrace, garden, sunroom, elevator, parking.

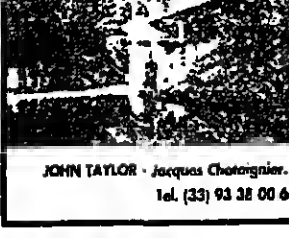
EUROPE PROMOTION IMMOBILIER 83, rue de Provence - 75009 Paris - France. Tel. (33) 1 44 91 95 15 - Fax. (33) 1 49 95 02 62



## PARIS

■ Superb apartment, 240m<sup>2</sup>, located in a 18th-century building with character. Very nice entrance hall. Spacious reception room, charming drawing room, and 3 bedrooms. Parking facilities.

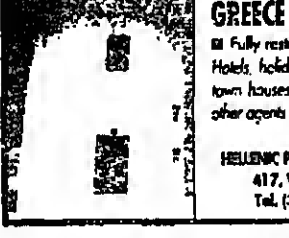
LES BELLES DEMEURES DE FRANCE 132, Bd Hausmann 75008 Paris - France. Tel. (33) 1 40 08 10 38 - 40 08 10 00. Fax. (33) 1 42 94 98 65



## CAP D'ANTIBES

■ Superb property, high quality construction. Living surface 290 m<sup>2</sup>, 2 spacious reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, caretaker's room, summer drawing room over the sea, garden of 1200 m<sup>2</sup> and swimming pool. Ref. 476

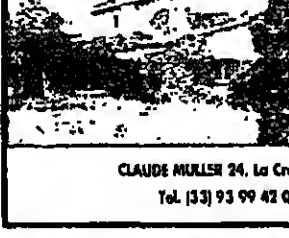
JOHN TAYLOR - Jacques Chastagnier, 55, La Croisette - 06400 - Cannes - France. Tel. (33) 93 38 00 66 - Fax. (33) 93 39 13 65



## GREECE

■ Fully restored windmill in the Cyclades. Hotels, holiday homes, offices, land for development, islands, town houses, industrial buildings. Cooperation possible with other agents.

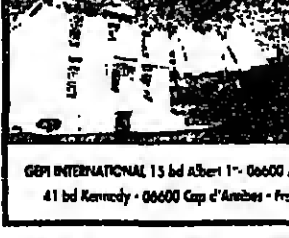
HELLENIC PROPERTIES & INVESTMENT SERVICES LTD Solomou 18, Lykavritsi, 141 23 Athens, Greece. Tel. & Fax. (30) 01 - 2843060



## MOUGINS

■ Provençal style property with view of the sea and village. Living surface 450 m<sup>2</sup> on grounds of 4200 m<sup>2</sup>. Drawing room, living room, dining room, master bedroom, 3 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, swimming pool, pool house. Ref. 375

CLAUDE MULLER 24, La Croisette - 06400 Cannes - France. Tel. (33) 93 99 42 00 - Fax. (33) 93 39 53 30



## CAP D'ANTIBES

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## BEAULIEU SUR MER

■ Exceptional Normandy-style villa overlooking the bay of Beaulieu. Approximately 250 m<sup>2</sup> of living space with refined appointments: 5 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, heated swimming pool with music lounge.

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## NICE

■ Superb property on the hill of La Croisette. Early 19th-century. 1100 m<sup>2</sup> of magnificent landscaped grounds with swimming pool. 5 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, independent guest house, 20 m<sup>2</sup>.

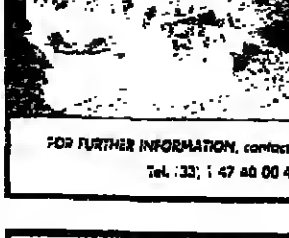
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## RIVIERA

■ Magnificent property between Cannes and St Tropez. Marseilles architecture, prestigious historic house in 5500 m<sup>2</sup> of landscaped park. Master's house, swimming pool, guest house, caretaker's house, boat garage.

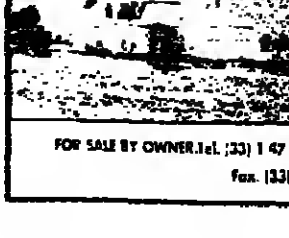
CABINET RAVETTES Résidence Miramar 93400 Port Fréjus - France. Tel. (33) 94 55 33 37 Fax. (33) 94 52 10 95



## FRANCE

■ 12th century, finished farmhouse with stone walls and 5 ha of wooded grounds with a pond and garden. Very tastefully restored with a selection of original materials, equipped with modern electrical, central heating and water systems.

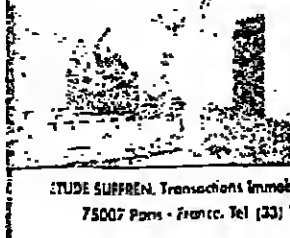
SEASHORE REALTORS - Greece Tel. (30) 1 895 2212 or 895 6733 - Fax. 895 8317 Paris - France Tel. (33) 1 64 07 66 66 - Fax. (33) 1 64 07 66 33



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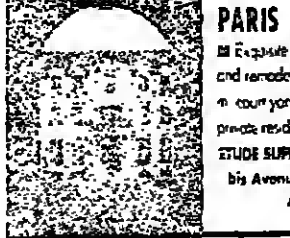
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## PARIS

■ Exquisite early 19th-century townhouse. Fully restored and remodelled. Surface about 1700 m<sup>2</sup> on 4 floors with a 240 m<sup>2</sup> courtyard and 10 underground parking areas. Suitable for a private residence or an embassy.

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## PARIS

■ Exquisite early 19th-century townhouse. Fully restored and remodelled. Surface about 1700 m<sup>2</sup> on 4 floors with a 240 m<sup>2</sup> courtyard and 10 underground parking areas. Suitable for a private residence or an embassy.

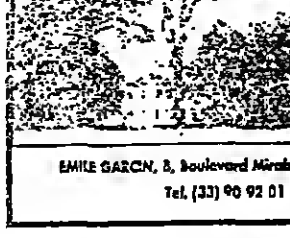
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## PARIS

■ Triangle d'Or. House on 1500 m<sup>2</sup> with 4 floors, would make prestigious head office for a company. Possibility for archives on 3 underground levels with safe parking facilities for 3 cars in the courtyard.

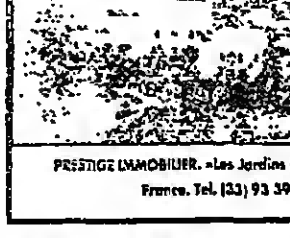
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## AVIGNON

■ Director-style provençal country house. 5 km to the centre of Avignon and 800 m from the nearest village. House 450 m<sup>2</sup> plus adjoining land 200 m<sup>2</sup>. Set in 1.5 ha of grounds with hundred-year-old trees. Ref. 2157.

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## CANNES

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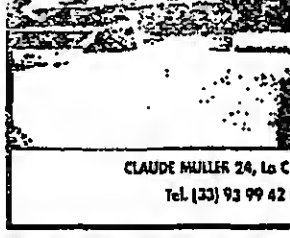
PRESTIGE IMMOBILIER, Les Jardins du Majestic - 9 La Croisette 06400 Cannes - France. Tel. (33) 93 39 73 73 - Fax. (33) 93 39 13 89



## GREECE

■ 7 bedrooms, 600 sqm in Athens. Full service estate agency providing advice, recommending lawyers and finding houses to specification. In the case of hotels possible to find staff and provide marketing facilities.

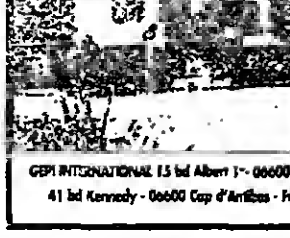
HELLENIC PROPERTIES & INVESTMENT SERVICES LTD Solomou 18, Lykavritsi, 141 23 Athens, Greece. Tel. & Fax. (30) 01 - 2843060



## CANNES

■ Overlooking the bay of Cannes and the Esterel property in a 2700 m landscaped wooded park. Vast reception rooms, 6 bedrooms and bathrooms. Caretaker's lodging swimming pool with overflow system. Ref. 177

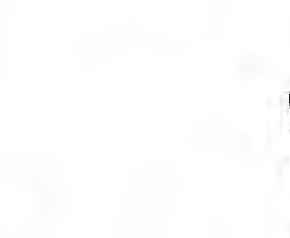
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## CAP D'ANTIBES

■ For seasonal rentals. Superb modern home decorated to a high standard. Luxurious living spaces, breathtaking sea views, overflow swimming pool, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, private rocky beach front.

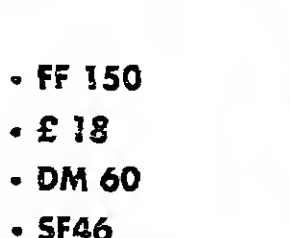
GPI INTERNATIONAL 15 bd Albert 1<sup>er</sup> - 06000 Antibes - Tel. (33) 93 34 02 76 - Fax. (33) 93 34 14 23 41 bd Kennedy - 06000 Cap d'Antibes - France. Tel. (33) 93 67 99 00 - Fax. (33) 93 67 60 92



## CANNES

■ Located in the centre of a private residential estate, beautiful view of the bay. 2500 m<sup>2</sup> of grounds, 2500 m<sup>2</sup> of landscaped grounds, 2500 m<sup>2</sup> of landscaped grounds, 2500 m<sup>2</sup> of landscaped grounds.

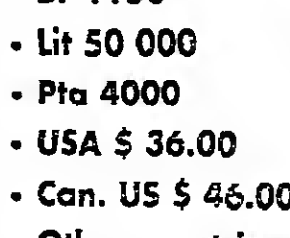
AGENCE LATOUR, 20 rue Latour Miramar 93400 Port Fréjus - France. Tel. (33) 94 55 33 37 Fax. (33) 94 52 10 95



## CANNES

■ A most elegant (30 or 2-level) modern, 12 main rooms, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, outbuildings. Casual living, caretaker's house, game room, situated in 7000 m<sup>2</sup> of grounds facing the bay of Cannes. Ref. 07/08

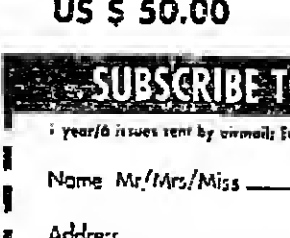
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## CANNES

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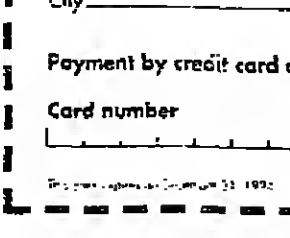
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## CANNES

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## CANNES

■ A most elegant (30 or 2-level) modern, 12 main rooms, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, outbuildings. Casual living, caretaker's house, game room, situated in 7000 m<sup>2</sup> of grounds facing the bay of Cannes. Ref. 07/08

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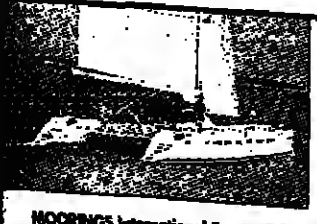
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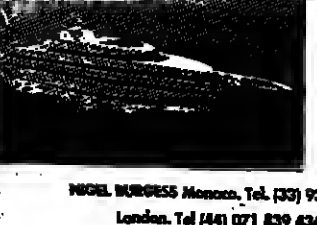
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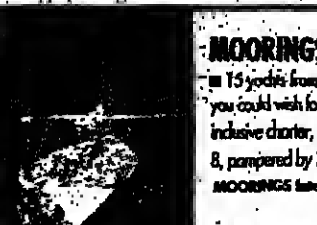


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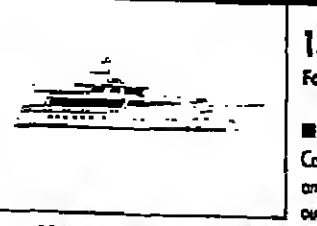
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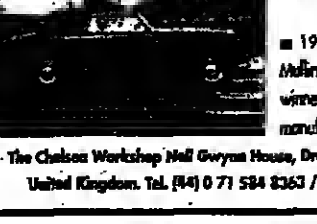
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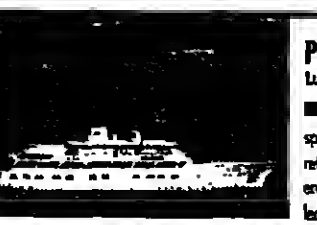
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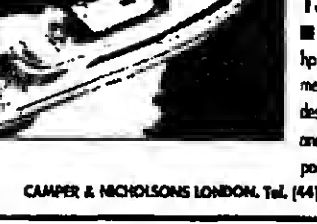
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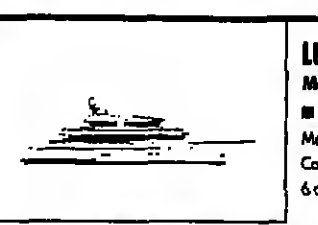
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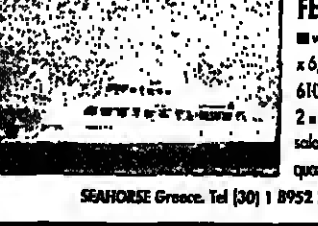
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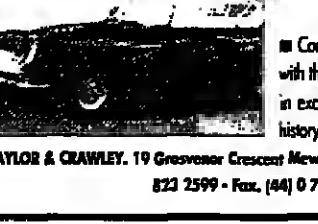
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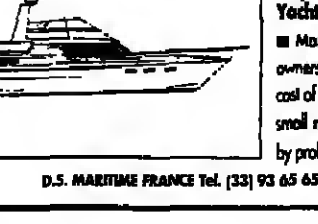
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## SPORTS

## Olajuwon Is Becoming Trail Blazers' Catch 22

The Associated Press  
Portland Trail Blazers first tried double coverage on Hakeem Olajuwon. That didn't work.

They then tried single coverage. To put more pressure on Houston's outside shooters, and Olajuwon burned them with 46 points and a late shot-blocking display as the Rockets beat the visiting Blazers, 115-104, on Sunday night to take a 2-0 lead in the best-of-5 Western Conference series.

"It was a surprise at first, but I made some adjustments," Olajuwon said of the latest strategy.

When the Blazers double-teamed Olajuwon on Friday night's opener, he still scored 26 points, and Vernon Maxwell added 24.

This time, he got 10 points in the first quarter of a game that Portland led only once, at 4-2. He also had six blocked shots and eight rebounds.

The Trail Blazers stayed close in the fourth quarter, but every time they threatened to get the deficit below five, Olajuwon was there to stop them.

With 1:38 left, he blocked a shot by Clyde Drexler, his former teammate at the University of Houston.

With 1:11 to play, he caught up with Rod Strickland on a fast break and swatted away a layup that would have cut Houston's lead to 104-100.

"He probably saw me, but he

didn't have any idea I could cover so much space so quickly," Olajuwon said.

The closest Portland got in the late-going was 98-93 with 4:38 left.

"With the Dream in the middle blocking every shot, and shooting 15-foot fadeaways there's nothing you can do," Drexler said. "We've

## NBA PLAYOFFS

got to come up with something else. We've got to do something different in Game 3 and I don't know what it is."

That game of the best-of-5 series will be played Tuesday night in Portland.

Of the eight best-of-5 first-round playoff series, only two were tied at a game apiece.

The Orlando Magic and Denver Nuggets faced elimination Monday night, while New Jersey, Cleveland and Golden State as well as Portland could depart Tuesday, or Wednesday, having put themselves in that predicament with losses Sunday.

Early in the day, the Nets fell to New York, 90-81, then the Cavs lost to Chicago and the Warriors were beaten by Phoenix.

Bulls 105, Cavaliers 96: Chicago, playing at home, went with the strategy that worked in Game 1: shutting down Mark Price.

Price, held to nine points Friday, managed just 14 on 3-of-14 shoot-

ing. He is Cleveland's main offensive weapon because of injuries to big men Brad Daugherty, John Williams and Larry Nance.

"The way Price goes, the Cavaliers go," Scottie Pippen said. "We're focusing on a team on Price."

Chicago had a three-point lead beginning the fourth quarter and built it to 10 with 7:06 left as Pippen sank a jumper and B.J. Armstrong made a 3-pointer. The Cavs weren't able to mount a serious threat down the stretch.

Game 3 will be played Tuesday night in Richmond, Ohio.

Suns 117, Warriors 111: Guard Kevin Johnson took over the game in Phoenix, scoring 15 of his 38 points in the final 5:02 of the third period, most on layups.

"He literally said, 'Don't shoot any more jump shots, and stuff like 'Get some layups and get people involved,'" Johnson said of a halftime lecture he received from the Suns' coach, Paul Westphal.

Phoenix trailed most of the game, but Johnson made a three-point play, sank two more shots and then tied it at 86 with a technical foul free throw with 35 seconds to go in the third. A.C. Green made two free throws to put Phoenix ahead for good 88-86.

Game 3 will be played Wednesday in Oakland, California.



The Bulls' Horace Grant, left, and Bill Hennington doubling up on Mark Price when he was shut down again, so were the Cavaliers.

## Rangers Roll On, Routing Capitals

The Associated Press  
The New York Rangers, with the best regular-season record in the National Hockey League, continue to flex their muscles.

Coming off a four-game sweep of the New York Islanders and a full week's rest, the Rangers began their second-round series with a 6-3 victory over the Washington Capitals on Sunday night in Madison Square Garden.

The second game of the best-of-7 series will be played Tuesday night in New York.

The Rangers put the game out of reach with three straight goals, the first Brian Leetch's dekebreaker at 12:47 of the second period.

Brian Noonan, obtained by the Rangers in a late-season trade with the Chicago Blackhawks, scored his second goal of the game at 15:45 to make it 4-2, and Greg Gilbert and Mark Messier added third-period goals as the Rangers continued to dominate the Capitals, whom they beat in five of six games in the regular season.

"We made some mistakes in our defensive coverage," said Washington's coach, Jim Schoenfeld. "We had situations where we were out-hustled and outmuscled."

The Rangers, who have outscored the opposition in the playoffs 28-6, got another goal from Stephane Matteau, obtained with Neophane Michal Pivonka, Kelly

Miller and Mike Ridley scored for Washington.

In an earlier game, reported in some Monday editions:

Bruins 2, Devils 1: Bryan Smolinski and David Shaw scored early and goaltender Jon Casey and the goalposts made the lead stand up in East Rutherford, New Jersey, as Boston took a 1-0 lead in that series.

While the level of play wasn't spectacular, there was plenty of excitement down the stretch as New Jersey tried to tie.

Casey, who finished with 34 saves, stopped Claude Lemieux early in the third period, then Randy McKay hit the right goalpost on a breakaway. Five minutes later, Bruce Driver hit the left post with a shot from the blue line and Bernie Nicholls, who scored the Devils' goal, was stopped by what appeared to be a combination of Casey's glove and the crossbar on the rebound.

"Jon Casey won us the game," said the Bruins' captain, Ray Bourque. "He played an outstanding game. He made the key saves down the stretch. We didn't open it up and they poured it in on us at times. We had to have Casey today because we didn't play that great a game. It was sluggish at times."

Stanley Cup Playoffs

citement down the stretch as New Jersey tried to tie.

## World Cup Seats Still Available By Calling U.S.

Readers

ZURICH — Tickets for most of this summer's World Cup matches, including the two semifinals and three of the quarterfinals, are still on sale, FIFA said Monday.

It said tickets for 35 of the 52 matches could be ordered directly by telephone, by calling 213-365-6300 in the United States.

The final in Los Angeles on July 17 is sold out but tickets remain for the semifinals in New Jersey and Los Angeles.

The only quarterfinal with all seats taken is the one in New Jersey on July 10.

Among other matches sold out, FIFA said, were Germany's two in Chicago and Italy's three in New Jersey and Washington.

All Mexico and Ireland's group matches are also fully booked, as is the Brazil-Cameroon match in San Francisco.

## Finns' Pros Rout Those Of U.S., 7-2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALBA DI CANAZI, Italy — Team USA was handed its second straight loss Monday at the World Ice Hockey Championships, losing by 7-2 to Finland and the coach, handling of the Los Angeles Kings' Jari Kurri.

Germany, with a 3-1 loss to Italy, had its chances of reaching the quarterfinals badly dented, while Norway now faces a relegation playoff after a 4-1 loss to France.

Kurri, who had a goal and assist, while fellow NHL veteran Raimo Helminen had three assists and a goal, as the Finns matched the hard-hitting style of the United States' NHL pros, then outlasted them on both ends of the larger European rink.

The U.S. finished 3-2 and Finland 4-1-0 in Group B. Both qualified for the medal round, which begins Wednesday in Milan.

The Germans only needed a tie but never recovered from Italy's two quick goals at the end of the first period. A defenseman in the third period ended their chances.

Italy's Lucio Topolussi scored on a breakaway in the 15th minute. Less than a minute later, Stefan Figliuzzi netted a speculative long-range shot. Then, in the 52nd minute, German defender Andreas Niederberger lost control of the puck near the net, and Mario Catorini easily made the score 3-0.

Austria will get the final qualifying spot from Group A on Tuesday if it beats Britain by five or more goals. The British have conceded 34 so far.

Whoever gets the last Group A place in the quarterfinal will have to face the Finnish team.

In later games, Sweden played the Czech Republic in Group B and Canada faced off.

## SCOREBOARD

## Major League Standings

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## East Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	18	7	.720
Baltimore	15	9	.625
New York	15	9	.625
Toronto	14	11	.561
Detroit	8	16	.334

## Central Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	15	10	.545
Atlanta	12	13	.476
Chicago	12	13	.476
Kansas City	11	14	.438
Minnesota	10	16	.385

## West Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	11	13	.454
Texas	10	12	.455
California	9	17	.346
Oakland	8	17	.319

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	15	9	.625
Montreal	14	10	.583
New York	12	12	.500
Florida	12	12	.500
Philadelphia	10	14	.417

## Central Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	13	9	.591
St. Louis	12	9	.571
Pittsburgh	12	10	.545
Houston	12	11	.520
Chicago	8	14	.364

## West Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	12	12	.500
Colorado	12	12	.500
Los Angeles	11	13	.455
San Diego	7	18	.286

## Sunday's Line Scores

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	8	10	.444
Minnesota	8	10	.444
Chicago	8	10	.444
Atlanta	8	10	.444
Philadelphia	8	10	.444

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	8	10	.444
Montreal	8	10	.444
New York	8	10	.444
Florida	8	10	.444
Philadelphia	8	10	.444

## Baseball

## MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL PROPER-

TIES: One game, the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Cincinnati Reds, tied 1-1 in the 11th inning. The game was suspended at 10:00 p.m. and will be resumed on Wednesday.

Other games: The New York Yankees defeated the Boston Red Sox, 4-1. The Los Angeles Dodgers defeated the San Francisco Giants, 3-1.

The St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Chicago Cubs, 2-1. The Philadelphia Phillies defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates, 1-0.

The Atlanta Braves defeated the Montreal Expos, 3-2. The New York Mets defeated the Florida Marlins, 2-1.

The Houston Astros defeated the Texas Rangers, 1-0. The San Diego Padres defeated the Los Angeles Dodgers, 1-0.

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The New York Yankees







## ART BUCHWALD

## Heard on the Highway

WASHINGTON — The excitement about the electronic superhighway has many people perplexed. There is no question that the technology is there for us to communicate with anyone in the world in a matter of seconds. But what would you say to a person in this new world, especially when you could easily be talking to someone you don't even know?

"Hello, this is Minnie Broderick. Who is this?"

"It is José Jimenez of Argentina. Are you calling collect?"

"No, señor."

"Good. I hate people who call me collect by global communication. What do you want?"

"Nothing. I just want to say hello," Minnie said.

"Do I know you?"

"No, we've never met, but now with communications as fast as

they are, everyone knows everyone else. What are you doing?"

"I'm marinating steak," José said.

"Why?" Minnie asked.

"Because for seven generations my family has been marinating steak."

"Now I think that information is worth the call. Do you have any questions for me?" Minnie asked.

"Do you know how to marinate a steak?"

"I don't even know how to videotape a program off the television," she said.

"Good-bye, I have another global call waiting for me. I'm glad we had this conversation."

Minnie sighed. "So am I. It was very meaningful to me."

"Hello, this is Joe MacKay. I'm on the Super Electronic Highway, exit 12. Is anyone there?"

"O'Brien of the I.R.A. Are you calling about the guns?"

"No, I'm not calling about the guns."

"Then get the hell off the phone. I'm waiting to hear about the guns."

"Listen, O'Brien, I barely picked up the phone and I got you in Ireland."

"I'm not in Ireland, I'm in England — underneath Buckingham Palace."

"That's exciting. Would you like to be my superhighway phone pal?"

"I would very much, but right now I have important work to do with some dynamic."

"This is Tatle Manufacturers. If you want to order a Tatle, press one. If you want to return a Tatle, press two. If you want to speak to the Tatle Charge Department, press three. If you want to hear the entire works of Stravinsky played by the Tatle Employee String Quartet, push all the buttons on your phone at the same time."

"Listen, I just want someone to talk to."

"There is no one to talk to on this superhighway except Gerry."

"Then let me speak to Gerry."

"Gerry is not at his desk. You can leave a message for him on his voice mail by sticking your index finger down your throat."

## Zen and the Lasting Art of Tony Bennett

By John Marchese

NEW YORK — It seems there is nothing that could keep Tony Bennett from having a happy day. As he strolled through the Baltimore airport to catch an early flight, this man, the sunniest of singers, shrugged off lack of sleep, ignored an oppressively gray morning and belted out "Happy Easter!" to an audience of baggage handlers, desk clerks and surprised travelers as if it were the refrain of his favorite tune.

But as the plane he had boarded climbed through the thick soup of clouds, a flight attendant approached him and said, "You don't remember, but we met about five years ago."

It was in Florida where she had helped him find a tennis partner when she was working for a resort in Boca Raton.

"I didn't even know who you were then," the young woman confessed. "But now I do, with your comeback and all."

Tony Bennett had been smiling through her story, but then his eyes widened and his big chin dropped and he seemed to shrink into his seat. A wave of pained impudence rushed across his face. "Comeback," he said in the smoky rasp that is his speaking voice. "What comeback?"

Maybe what we have here is simply a failure to communicate. Perhaps it's semantics — "We don't like to use that word 'comeback,'" said Bennett's 40-year-old manager and son, Danny Bennett.

But through a combination of serendipity and savvy marketing, something is happening to the 67-year-old singer that looks remarkably like a comeback. Except, as Bennett insists, "I never went anywhere."

By doing what he has done for 45 years — "I sing the songs of the halcyon days" — Tony Bennett has won a Grammy the last two years: one for an album of torch and saloon songs dedicated to Frank Sinatra; the latest for "Steppin' Out," a collection of tunes written for Fred Astaire. For the first time since the mid-1960s, when the singer's rich, emotive baritone and sure feel for phrasing could be heard everywhere singing "I Left My Heart in San Francisco," Bennett's records are approaching gold status.

By successfully navigating the shifting currents of hipness, the gray-haired and dapper Bennett has made the transition from icon of Johnny Carson's "Tonight Show" to David Letterman regular.

He has been caricatured in "The Simpsons." After his appearance with the Red Hot Chili Peppers on last year's MTV Music Awards (on which he wore a velvet top hat and shorts), Bennett became popular with a new generation of listeners.

His video of "Steppin' Out" — shot in arty black-and-white with up-to-the-minute, jarring camera angles — made it onto MTV rotation.

Later this month, Bennett will join a select group of more likely MTV habitués (including Nirvana, Eric Clapton and Mariah Carey) when he stars in his own "Unplugged" special.

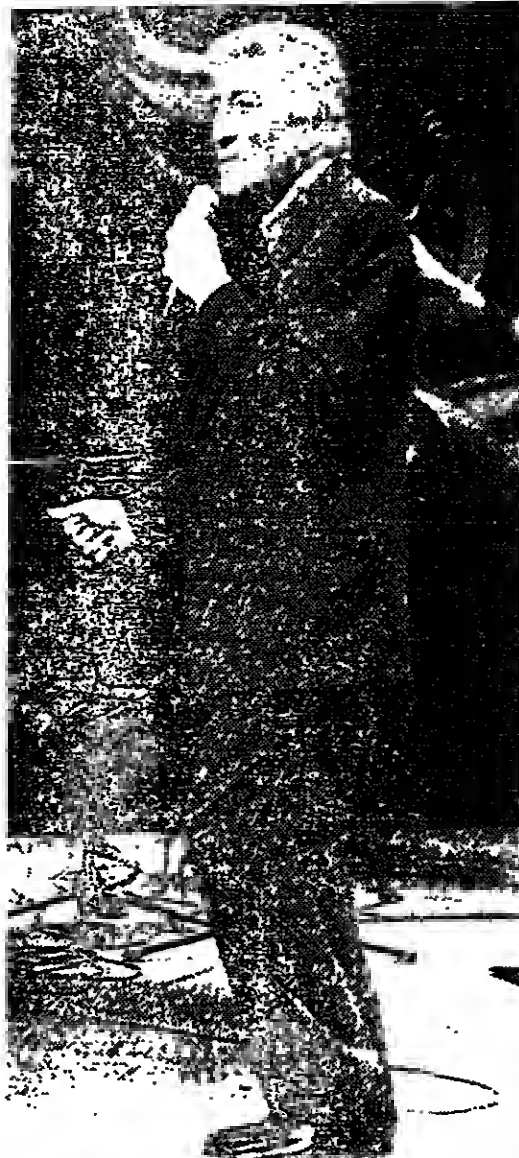
Two years into senior citizenship, Tony Bennett seems poised to become the Sinatra of the 1990s, a crooner with a brand name for the generation without one.

What's the appeal? "In general, a lot of people our age are looking for performers who really know what they're doing," said Mark Conley, a 23-year-old automotive electrical technician, whose girlfriend, Gail Burr, 24, had gotten tickets to Bennett's sold-out concert in Baltimore.

"Most of the young performers just want to get out there and get it over with, but with Tony it's the energy that he puts into his shows." And, he added, "He's cool."

When Danny Bennett, a former rock guitarist, assumed control of his father's career in 1979, he was getting an aging hipster who had had a prolific recording career but was at a personal and professional crossroads.

He was cool, but so was his career. Bennett still had a busy performing schedule but no recording contract. His long association with Columbia Records — which produced more than 80 albums — had ended in 1971 because he refused to sing rock music. An attempt at forming his own company to record himself and other artists had largely failed.



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It took a few years, but Danny Bennett got his father a new deal with Columbia, whose management had changed in the years since the break. "I sold them on the idea that there was a catalogue artist, and there was gold in them that hills," said the son.

"I told him, 'Look, marketing isn't a hard word.' Tony wanted to do his music, and he had grown up with the premise that you perform for the entire family. He told me, 'I hate the notion of demographics. Why can't I be on MTV?' And he was right." Proving it also took a few years.

The first thing that happened, Danny Bennett said, was that Bob Guccione Jr., the publisher of Spin magazine, cited Tony Bennett and James Brown as the two greatest influences in rock music.

The magazine later did a long, admiring profile of Bennett, and the singer appeared along with the Red Hot Chili Peppers and Ice-T in Spin's swimsuit issue, in 1988. "I sold Tony that would be a really cool thing to do," the son said.

Around that time, Bennett began appearing regularly on Letterman's NBC show, which was a staple of college students and hip young professionals.

The guest spots showed Bennett's easygoing sense of himself and helped give him the same youth culture imprimatur as the show's more common musical performers — 1960s-era singers and emerging rock groups.

Recounting the process by which his image was updated, Tony Bennett seems bemused, which is how he often seems. "Danny had me on 'SCTV' with John Candy," he said. "In some way that was so light it was a wack-out. I said, 'What are you doing?' But it gave me a chance to sing 'I Wish I Were in Love Again.' The one thing I insisted on was always doing good songs — something that was timeless."

"Then we started doing Letterman, and I finally said to my son, 'Hey, what is this? I usually do a TV special every year.' He told me to trust him. Danny said, 'I see something you don't see because of the huge generation gap.'"

That gap was most dramatically bridged late last year, when Bennett performed at a series of benefit concerts organized by alternative-rock radio stations in a half-dozen cities around the country.

"He came out, and people went nuts," said Tom Calderone, program director of WDRE on Long Island, which sponsored two of the concerts. "There were several thousand young people shouting 'We love you, Tony.' It wasn't sarcastic at all. The other bands were Cowboy Junkies, Catherine Wheel, Teenage Fan Club. They all came out on the side of the stage, and I heard a few people say, 'Oh, I don't want to follow Tony Bennett.'"

While he seems happy these days to cavort with the latest bands, Bennett is clearly of a different era. For instance, when asked about the Chili Peppers' antic star, Flea, Bennett says, "I love him; he reminds me of Jimmy Durante."

His friends and family say that, through his interest in Zen philosophy, he has pared his life down to basics — his singing and his painting, which he studies seriously and has turned into a profitable avocation. (He finds time to play tennis, too, and after two divorces is dating a manager of jazz musicians and promoter named Susan Crow, who is 28.)

"Everybody is consumed by this whole business of who's making more money than the next artist," he says. "I'm really not impressed. The last guy I was really impressed with was Nat King Cole. When I grew up, whoever made the best record was the best artist — not the highest record."

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## PEOPLE

## French Architect Wins Pritzker Prize for '94

Christian de Portzamparc, 49, architect of the jazzy City of Music conservatory in Paris and a number of apartment buildings there, has been awarded the Pritzker Architecture Prize for 1994, according to the Hyatt Foundation, which sponsors the award, considered architecture's most prestigious.

The rocker John Cougar Mellencamp has a boy, Noel A. Mellencamp, was born Wednesday in Bloomington, Indiana.

More legal woes for the rapper Tupac Shakur, who was arrested in L.A. after the police stopped a car and found him with a loaded handgun. Shakur already faces a felony trial in New York for sexual assault and another trial in California in the shooting of two police officers.

Roseanne and Tom Arnold, reportedly reconciled after Roseanne filed and withdrew a divorce petition last month, are planning about \$3 million for the house they are presumable to use as a second house, office, or retreat.

The singer John Denver is trying to cloy his way into Vietnam hearts, becoming the first American star to perform in the Communist country since the Vietnam War ended with the U.S. withdrawal in 1975. Denver said he escaped the draft because he's missing his two sons, the youngest of whom he lost in the war. The costliest ticket at the Hanoi concert was \$25, more than a month's wage for the average Vietnamese.

Kurt Cobain's suicide made the *Die Young* cross. "It was in a hotel room in Washington, D.C., and just before the place to shoot," said Cobain's 29-year-old brother, Ben. "Then I just kind of fell into the rubble, which somehow felt right."

Prince William, 11, and second in line to the British throne, is to become the first future king to attend Eton College, the *London Daily Express* reported.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED  
Appears on Pages A & B

## Nightmare and Denial at a Rwanda Border Post

By Keith B. Richburg

As the Rwandan civil war rages, a border post in the north of the country has become a place of nightmare and denial. The post, which is a small, one-story building, is surrounded by a high wall and a barbed wire fence. The post is the only place where the Rwandan army and the Interahamwe militia, the main fighting force of the Hutu extremists, are not allowed to enter. The post is the only place where the Rwandan army and the Interahamwe militia are not allowed to enter. The post is the only place where the Rwandan army and the Interahamwe militia are not allowed to enter.

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